

# Effects of Foveation on Early Visual Processing

Billy Broderick

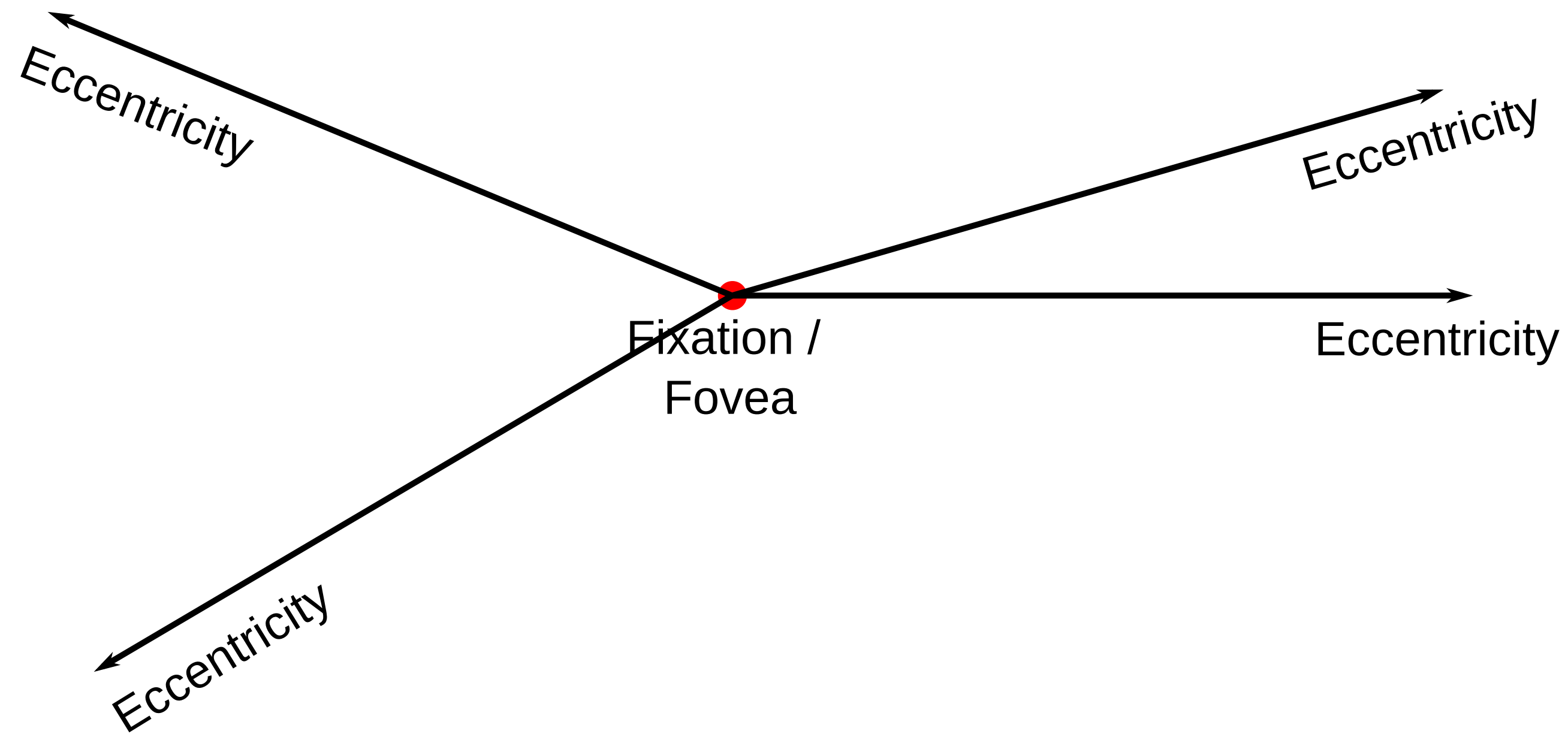
April 14, 2022

Perceptual ability is not uniform across the visual field

Perceptual ability is not uniform across the visual field



Perceptual ability is not uniform across the visual field



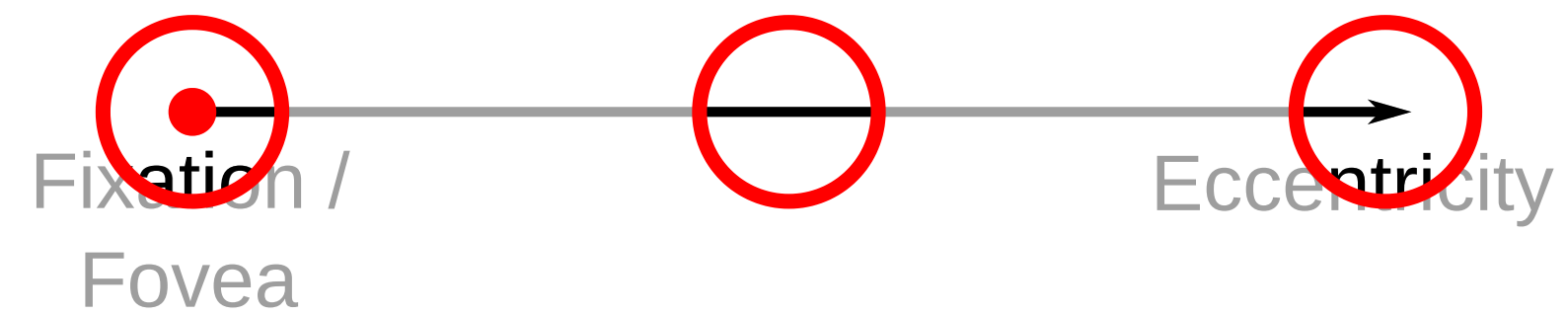
Perceptual ability is not uniform across the visual field



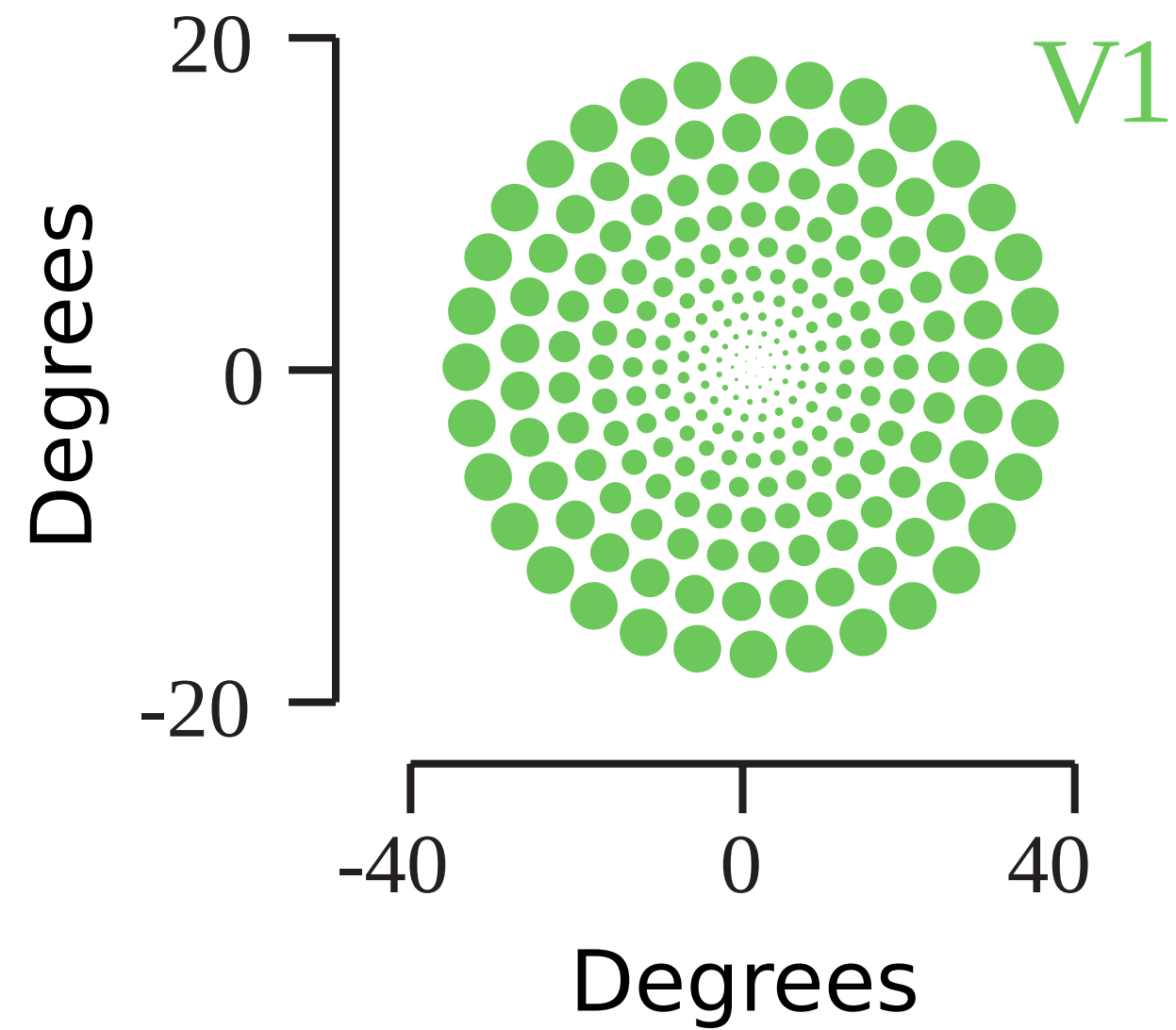
# Perceptual ability is not uniform across the visual field



Perceptual ability is not uniform across the visual field



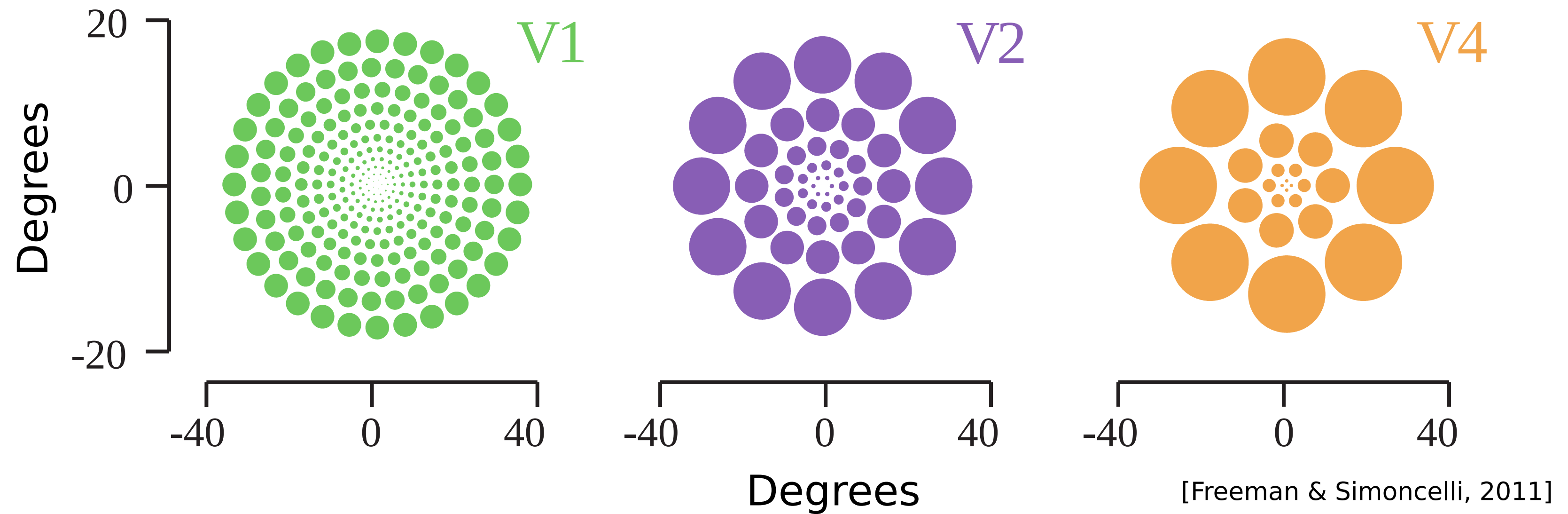
# Receptive fields grow with eccentricity



[Freeman & Simoncelli, 2011]

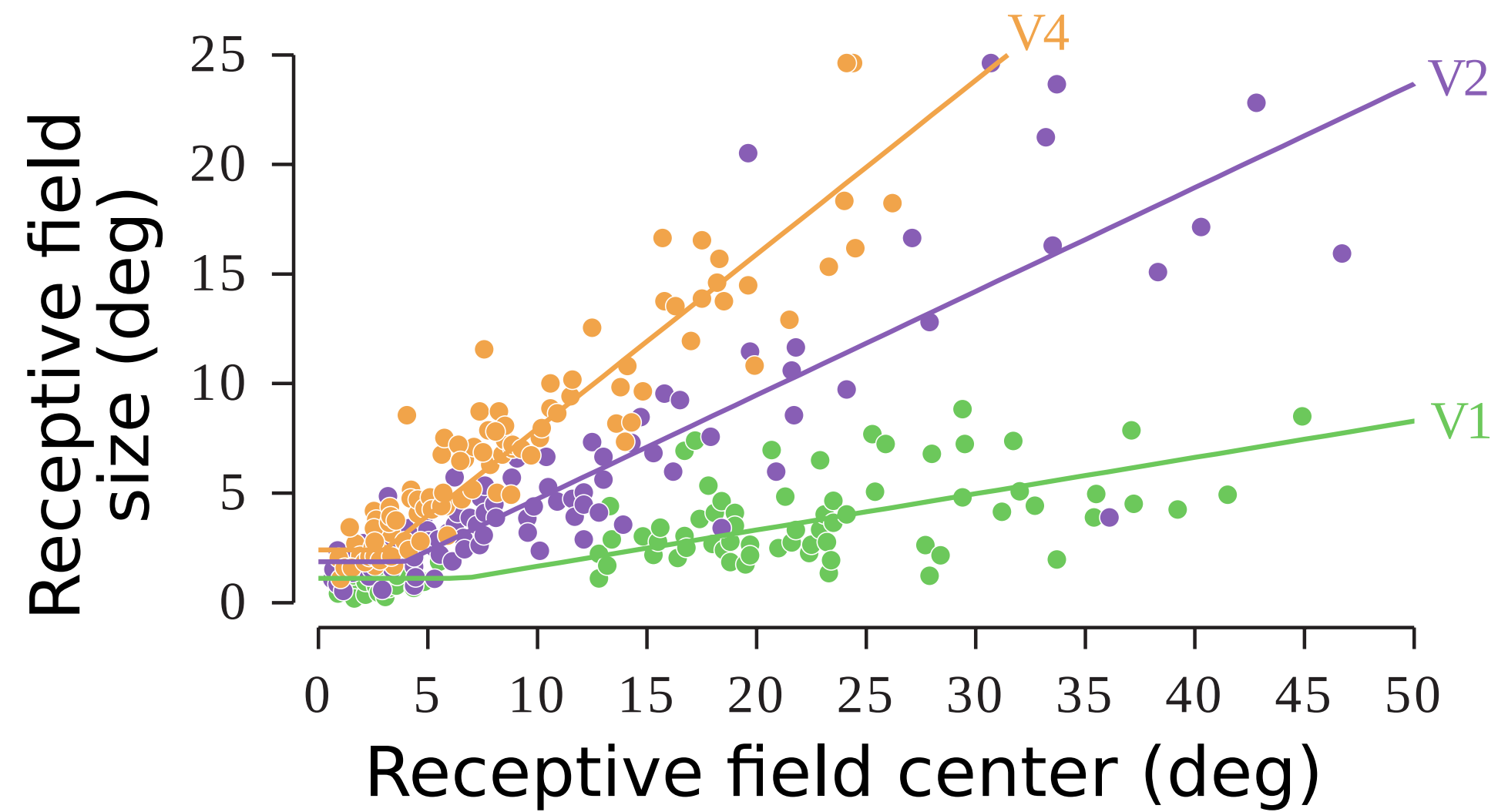


... and as you go up the visual hierarchy





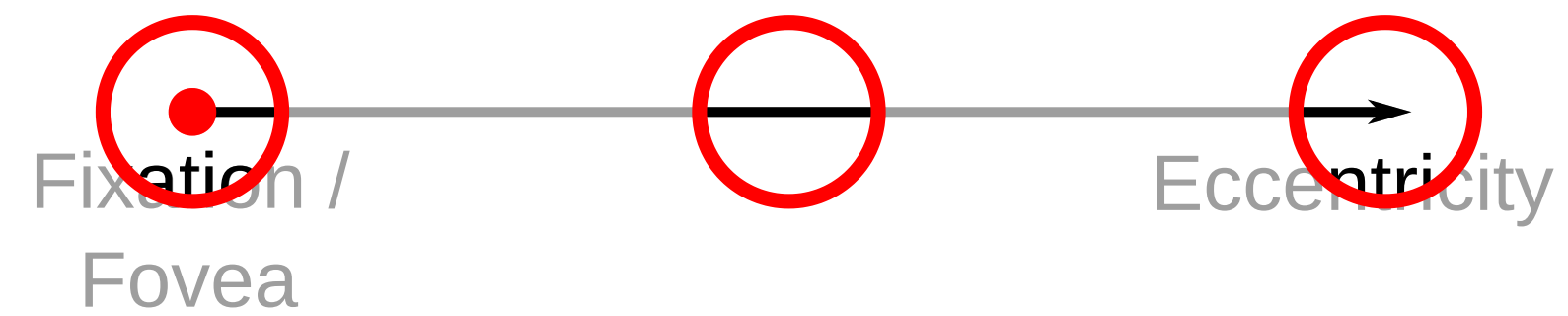
# Receptive fields grow linearly with eccentricity



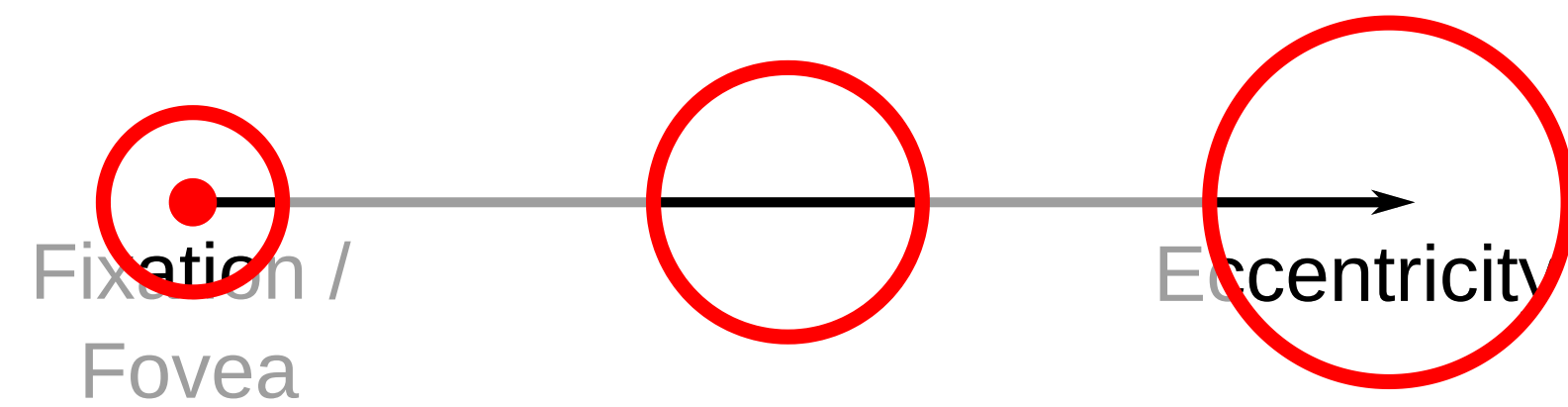
[Freeman & Simoncelli, 2011]



Perceptual ability is not uniform across the visual field



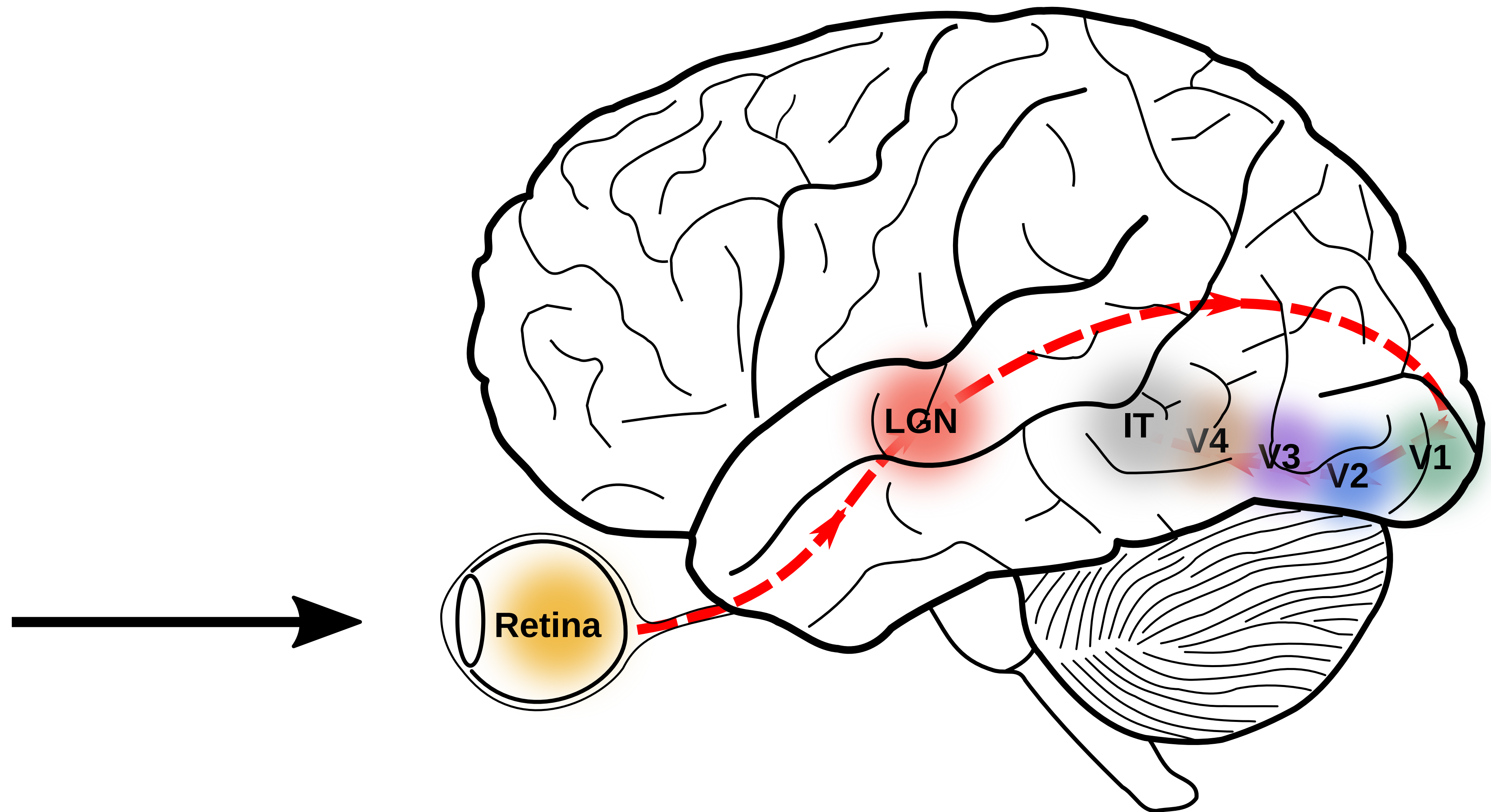
Perceptual ability is not uniform across the visual field



Foveation: the increase in size of visual neuronal receptive fields with eccentricity

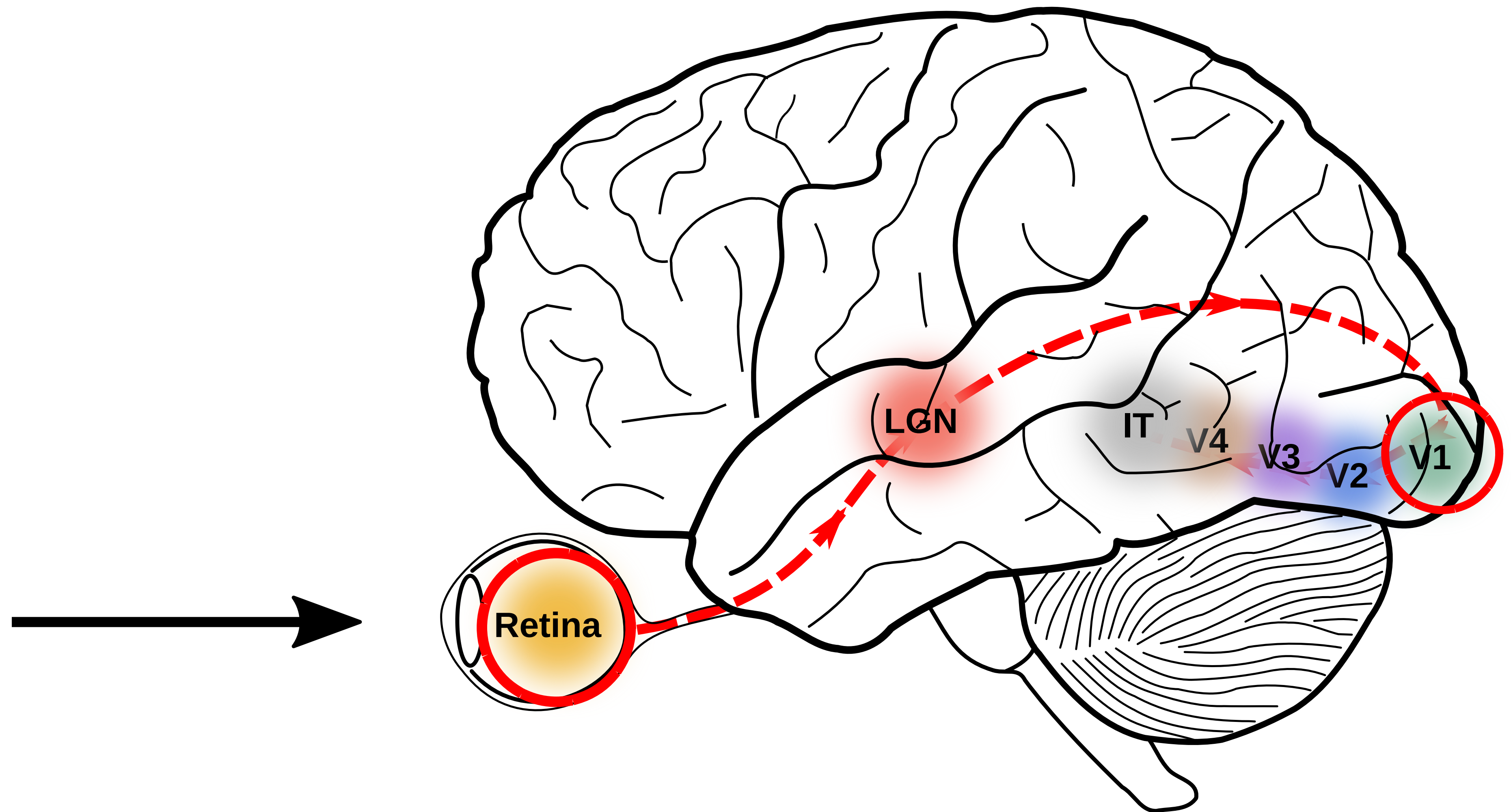
What is the early visual system?

# Visual system





# Visual system





J. Physiol. (1978), 283, pp. 79-99  
With 11 text-figures  
Printed in Great Britain

79

RECEPTIVE FIELD ORGANIZATION OF COMPLEX CELLS  
IN THE CAT'S STRIATE CORTEX

By J. A. MOVSHON,\* I. D. THOMPSON AND D. J. TOLHURST  
From the Physiological and \*Psychological Laboratories,  
University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB2 3EG

J. Physiol. (1978), 285, pp. 275-298  
With 15 text-figures  
Printed in Great Britain

THE EFFECT OF CONTRAST ON THE TRANSFER PRO  
OF CAT RETINAL GANGLION CELLS

By R. M. SHAPLEY AND J. D. VICTOR  
From the The Rockefeller University, New York, New York 10021  
(Received 17 January 1978)

SUMMARY

1. Variation in stimulus contrast produces a marked effect on the response of X and Y ganglion cells. This contrast effect was investigated by measurement of the transfer properties of X and Y ganglion cells. The stimuli were sine gratings or rectangular wave gratings modulated by a temporal signal which was a sum of sinusoids. Fourier analysis of the response to such a stimulus allowed us to calculate first order and second order frequency kernels.
2. The first order frequency kernel of both X and Y ganglion cells was found to be a low-pass filter with a cutoff frequency of about 10 cycles/degree.

J. Physiol. (1978), 285, pp. 275-298  
With 9 text-figures  
Printed in Great Britain

SPATIAL SUMMATION IN THE RECEPTIVE FIELDS OF SIMPLE  
CELLS IN THE CAT'S STRIATE CORTEX

By J. A. MOVSHON,\* I. D. THOMPSON AND D. J. TOLHURST  
From the Physiological and \*Psychological Laboratories,  
University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB2 3EG

(Received 3 October 1977)

SUMMARY

1. We have examined the responses of simple cells in the cat's striate cortex to visual patterns that were designed to reveal the extent to which these cells may be considered to sum light-evoked influences linearly across their receptive fields. We used one-dimensional luminance-modulated bars and gratings as stimuli; the orientation was always the same as the preferred orientation of the neurone under study. The stimuli were presented on an oscilloscope screen by a digital computer which also accumulated neuronal responses and controlled a randomized sequence of stimulus presentations.

574

J. Physiol. (1959) 148, 574-591

RECEPTIVE FIELDS OF SINGLE NEURONES IN  
THE CAT'S STRIATE CORTEX

By D. H. HUBEL\* AND T. N. WIESEL\*  
From the Wilmer Institute, The Johns Hopkins Hospital and  
University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

(Received 22 April 1959)

106

J. Physiol. (1962), 160, pp. 106-154  
With 2 plates and 20 text-figures  
Printed in Great Britain

RECEPTIVE FIELDS, BINOCULAR INTERACTION  
AND FUNCTIONAL ARCHITECTURE IN  
THE CAT'S VISUAL CORTEX

By D. H. HUBEL AND T. N. WIESEL  
From the Neurophysiology Laboratory, Department of Pharmacology,  
Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

J. Physiol. (1966), 187, pp. 517-552  
With 17 text-figures  
Printed in Great Britain

517

THE CONTRAST SENSITIVITY OF RETINAL GANGLION  
CELLS OF THE CAT

By CHRISTINA ENROTH-CUGELL AND J. G. ROBSON\*  
From the Biomedical Engineering Center, Technological Institute,  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.

THE RESPONSE OF SINGLE OPTIC NERVE FIBERS OF THE  
VERTEBRATE EYE TO ILLUMINATION  
OF THE RETINA

H. K. HARTLINE  
From the Eldridge Reeves Johnson Foundation for Medical Physics, University of  
Pennsylvania

Received for publication August 9, 1937

In a series of three papers Adrian and Matthews (1927, 1928) presented a study of the discharge of impulses in the optic nerve of the eel's eye, and so opened a new approach to problems of visual physiology. In those papers the simultaneous activity of large numbers of optic nerve fibers was recorded. The possibility of extending that work to an analysis of the activity in single optic nerve fibers was suggested by the subsequent investigation of Hartline and Graham (1932) on the optic nerve fibers of a primitive arthropod eye (*Limulus*). The present paper describes the discharge of impulses in single optic nerve fibers of the cold-blooded vertebrate eye, in response to illumination of the retina.

DISCHARGE PATTERNS AND FUNCTIONAL  
ORGANIZATION OF MAMMALIAN RETINA\*

STEPHEN W. KUFFLER  
The Wilmer Institute, Johns Hopkins Hospital and University  
Baltimore, Maryland

(Received for publication December 11, 1951)

INTRODUCTION

THE DISCHARGES carried in the optic nerve fibers contain all the information which the central nervous system receives from the retina. A correct interpretation of discharge patterns therefore constitutes an important step in the analysis of visual events. Further, investigations of nervous activity arising in the eye reveal many aspects of the functional organization of the neural elements within the retina itself.

J. Physiol. (1978), 283, pp. 79-99  
With 11 text-figures  
Printed in Great Britain

79

RECEPTIVE FIELD ORGANIZATION OF COMPLEX CELLS  
IN THE CAT'S STRIATE CORTEX

By J. A. MOVSHON,\* I. D. THOMPSON AND D. J. TOLHURST  
From the Physiological and \*Psychological Laboratories,  
University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB2 3EG

J. Physiol. (1978), 285, pp. 275-298  
With 15 text-figures  
Printed in Great Britain

THE EFFECT OF CONTRAST ON THE TRANSFER PRO  
OF CAT RETINAL GANGLION CELLS

By R. M. SHAPLEY AND J. D. VICTOR  
From the The Rockefeller University, New York, New York 10021  
(Received 17 January 1978)

SUMMARY

1. Variation in stimulus contrast produces a marked effect on the response of X and Y ganglion cells. This contrast effect was investigated by measurement of the transfer of contrast from the cat retina. The stimuli were sine gratings or rectangular gratings by a temporal signal which was a sum of sinusoids. Fourier analysis of the response to such a stimulus allowed us to calculate first order and second order frequency kernels.

2. The first order frequency kernel of both X and Y ganglion cells was found to be similar.

J. Physiol. (1978), 285, pp. 275-298  
With 15 text-figures  
Printed in Great Britain

SPATIAL SUMMATION IN THE RECEPTIVE FIELDS OF SIMPLE  
CELLS IN THE CAT'S STRIATE CORTEX

By J. A. MOVSHON,\* I. D. THOMPSON AND D. J. TOLHURST  
From the Physiological and \*Psychological Laboratories,  
University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB2 3EG

(Received 3 October 1977)

SUMMARY

1. We have examined the responses of simple cells in the cat's striate cortex to visual patterns that were designed to reveal the extent to which these cells may be considered to sum light-evoked influences linearly across their receptive fields. We used one-dimensional luminance-modulated bars and gratings as stimuli; the orientation was always the same as the preferred orientation of the neurone under study. The stimuli were presented on an oscilloscope screen by a digital computer which also accumulated neuronal responses and controlled a randomized sequence of stimulus presentations.

574

J. Physiol. (1959) 148, 574-591

RECEPTIVE FIELDS OF SINGLE NEURONES IN  
THE CAT'S STRIATE CORTEX

By D. H. HUBEL\* AND T. N. WIESEL\*  
From the Wilmer Institute, The Johns Hopkins Hospital and  
University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

(Received 22 April 1959)

106

J. Physiol. (1962), 160, pp. 106-154  
With 2 plates and 20 text-figures  
Printed in Great Britain

RECEPTIVE FIELDS, BINOCULAR INTERACTION  
AND FUNCTIONAL ARCHITECTURE IN  
THE CAT'S VISUAL CORTEX

By D. H. HUBEL AND T. N. WIESEL  
From the Neurophysiology Laboratory, Department of Pharmacology,  
Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

DISCHARGE PATTERNS AND FUNCTIONAL  
ORGANIZATION OF MAMMALIAN RETINA\*

STEPHEN W. KUFFLER  
The Wilmer Institute, Johns Hopkins Hospital and University  
Baltimore, Maryland

(Received for publication December 11, 1951)

INTRODUCTION

THE DISCHARGES carried in the optic nerve fibers contain all the information which the central nervous system receives from the retina. A correct interpretation of discharge patterns therefore constitutes an important step in the analysis of visual events. Further, investigations of nervous activity arising in the eye reveal many aspects of the functional organization of the neural elements within the retina itself.

J. Physiol. (1966), 187, pp. 517-552  
With 17 text-figures  
Printed in Great Britain

517

THE CONTRAST SENSITIVITY OF RETINAL GANGLION  
CELLS OF THE CAT

By CHRISTINA ENROTH-CUGELL AND J. G. ROBSON\*  
From the Biomedical Engineering Center, Technological Institute,  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.

THE RESPONSE OF SINGLE OPTIC NERVE FIBERS OF THE  
VERTEBRATE EYE TO ILLUMINATION  
OF THE RETINA

H. K. HARTLINE  
From the Eldridge Reeves Johnson Foundation for Medical Physics, University of  
Pennsylvania

Received for publication August 9, 1937

In a series of three papers Adrian and Matthews (1927, 1928) presented a study of the discharge of impulses in the optic nerve of the eel's eye, and so opened a new approach to problems of visual physiology. In those papers the simultaneous activity of large numbers of optic nerve fibers was recorded. The possibility of extending that work to an analysis of the activity in single optic nerve fibers was suggested by the subsequent investigation of Hartline and Graham (1932) on the optic nerve fibers of a primitive arthropod eye (*Limulus*). The present paper describes the discharge of impulses in single optic nerve fibers of the cold-blooded vertebrate eye, in response to illumination of the retina.

J. Physiol. (1978), 283, pp. 79-99  
With 11 text-figures  
Printed in Great Britain

79

# RECEPTIVE FIELD ORGANIZATION OF COMPLEX CELLS IN THE CAT'S STRIATE CORTEX

By J. A. MOVSHON,\* I. D. THOMPSON AND D. J. TOLHURST  
From the Physiological and \*Psychological Laboratories,  
University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB2 3EG

J. Physiol. (1978), 285, pp. 275-298  
With 15 text-figures  
Printed in Great Britain

# THE EFFECT OF CONTRAST ON THE TRANSFER PROPERTIES OF CAT RETINAL GANGLION CELLS

By R. M. SHAPLEY AND J. D. VICTOR  
From the The Rockefeller University, New York, New York 10021

(Received 17 January 1978)

## SUMMARY

1. Variation in stimulus contrast produces a marked effect on the response of single units in the cat retina. This contrast effect was investigated by measurement of the transfer properties of X and Y ganglion cells. The stimuli were sine gratings or rectangular waveforms modulated by a temporal signal which was a sum of sinusoids. Fourier analysis of the response to such a stimulus allowed us to calculate first order and second order frequency kernels.

2. The first order frequency kernel of both X and Y ganglion cells is a band-pass function.

J. Physiol. (1978), 285, pp. 275-298  
With 9 text-figures  
Printed in Great Britain

# SPATIAL SUMMATION IN THE RECEPTIVE FIELDS OF SIMPLE CELLS IN THE CAT'S STRIATE CORTEX

By J. A. MOVSHON,\* I. D. THOMPSON AND D. J. TOLHURST  
From the Physiological and \*Psychological Laboratories,  
University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB2 3EG

(Received 3 October 1977)

## SUMMARY

1. We have examined the responses of simple cells in the cat's striate cortex to visual patterns that were designed to reveal the extent to which these cells may be considered to sum light-evoked influences linearly across their receptive fields. We used one-dimensional luminance-modulated bars and gratings as stimuli; the orientation was always the same as the preferred orientation of the neurone under study. The stimuli were presented on an oscilloscope screen by a digital computer which also accumulated neuronal responses and controlled a randomized sequence of stimulus presentations.

574

J. Physiol. (1959) 148, 574-591

# RECEPTIVE FIELDS OF SINGLE NEURONES IN THE CAT'S STRIATE CORTEX

By D. H. HUBEL\* AND T. N. WIESEL\*  
From the Wilmer Institute, The Johns Hopkins Hospital and  
University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

(Received 22 April 1959)

106

J. Physiol. (1962), 160, pp. 106-154  
With 2 plates and 20 text-figures  
Printed in Great Britain

# RECEPTIVE FIELDS, BINOCULAR INTERACTION AND FUNCTIONAL ARCHITECTURE IN THE CAT'S VISUAL CORTEX

By D. H. HUBEL AND T. N. WIESEL  
From the Neurophysiology Laboratory, Department of Pharmacology,  
Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

(Received 31 July 1961)

What chiefly distinguishes cerebral cortex from other parts of the central nervous system is the great diversity of its cell types and interconnections. It would be astonishing if such a structure did not profoundly modify the response patterns of fibres coming into it. In the cat's visual cortex, the receptive field arrangements of single cells suggest that there is indeed a degree of complexity far exceeding anything yet seen at lower levels in the visual system.

## ORGANIZATION OF MAMMALIAN RETINA\*

STEPHEN W. KUFFLER  
The Wilmer Institute, Johns Hopkins Hospital and University  
Baltimore, Maryland

(Received for publication December 11, 1951)

## INTRODUCTION

THE DISCHARGES carried in the optic nerve fibers contain all the information which the central nervous system receives from the retina. A correct interpretation of discharge patterns therefore constitutes an important step in the analysis of visual events. Further, investigations of nervous activity arising in the eye reveal many aspects of the functional organization of the neural elements within the retina itself.

retina to striate  
single unit re-  
sponse is most  
effective in  
effective at the  
e pathway one  
plays in visual

17-552

517

# SENSITIVITY OF RETINAL GANGLION CELLS OF THE CAT

By CHRISTINA ENROTH-CUGELL AND J. G. ROBSON\*  
From the Biomedical Engineering Center, Technological Institute,  
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.

# THE RESPONSE OF SINGLE OPTIC NERVE FIBERS OF THE VERTEBRATE EYE TO ILLUMINATION OF THE RETINA

H. K. HARTLINE  
From the Eldridge Reeves Johnson Foundation for Medical Physics, University of  
Pennsylvania

Received for publication August 9, 1937

In a series of three papers Adrian and Matthews (1927, 1928) presented a study of the discharge of impulses in the optic nerve of the eel's eye, and so opened a new approach to problems of visual physiology. In those papers the simultaneous activity of large numbers of optic nerve fibers was recorded. The possibility of extending that work to an analysis of the activity in single optic nerve fibers was suggested by the subsequent investigation of Hartline and Graham (1932) on the optic nerve fibers of a primitive arthropod eye (*Limulus*). The present paper describes the discharge of impulses in single optic nerve fibers of the cold-blooded vertebrate eye, in response to illumination of the retina.

J. Physiol. (1978), 283, pp. 79-99  
With 11 text-figures  
Printed in Great Britain

79

RECEPTIVE FIELD ORGANIZATION OF COMPLEX CELLS  
IN THE CAT'S STRIATE CORTEX

By J. A. MOVSHON,\* I. D. THOMPSON AND D. J. TOLHURST  
From the Physiological and \*Psychological Laboratories,  
University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB2 3EG

J. Physiol. (1978), 285, pp. 275-298  
With 15 text-figures  
Printed in Great Britain

275

THE EFFECT OF CONTRAST ON THE TRANSFER PROPERTIES  
OF CAT RETINAL GANGLION CELLS

By R. M. SHAPLEY AND J. D. VICTOR  
From the The Rockefeller University, New York, New York 10021, U.S.A.  
(Received 17 January 1978)

SUMMARY

1. Variation in stimulus contrast produces a marked effect on the dynamics of the cat retina. This contrast effect was investigated by measurement of the responses of X and Y ganglion cells. The stimuli were sine gratings or rectangular spots modulated by a temporal signal which was a sum of sinusoids. Fourier analysis of the neural response to such a stimulus allowed us to calculate first order and second order frequency kernels.

2. The first order frequency kernel of both X and Y ganglion cells became more

J. Physiol. (1978), 285, pp. 275-298  
With 15 text-figures  
Printed in Great Britain

SPATIAL SUMMATION IN THE RECEPTIVE FIELDS OF SIMPLE  
CELLS IN THE CAT'S STRIATE CORTEX

By J. A. MOVSHON,\* I. D. THOMPSON AND D. J. TOLHURST  
From the Physiological and \*Psychological Laboratories,  
University of Cambridge, Cambridge CB2 3EG

(Received 3 October 1977)

SUMMARY

1. We have examined the responses of simple cells in the cat's striate cortex to visual patterns that were designed to reveal the extent to which these cells may be considered to sum light-evoked influences linearly across their receptive fields. We used one-dimensional luminance-modulated bars and gratings as stimuli; their orientation was always the same as the preferred orientation of the neurone under study. The stimuli were presented on an oscilloscope screen by a digital computer, which also accumulated neuronal responses and controlled a randomized sequence of stimulus presentations.

574

J. Physiol. (1959) 148, 574-591

RECEPTIVE FIELDS OF SINGLE NEURONES IN  
THE CAT'S STRIATE CORTEX

By D. H. HUBEL\* AND T. N. WIESEL\*  
From the Wilmer Institute, The Johns Hopkins Hospital and  
University, Baltimore, Maryland, U.S.A.

(Received 22 April 1959)

J. Physiol. (1962), 160, pp. 103-134  
With 2 plates and 20 text-figures  
Printed in Great Britain

RECEPTIVE FIELDS, BINOCULAR INTERACTION  
AND FUNCTIONAL ARCHITECTURE IN  
THE CAT'S VISUAL CORTEX

By D. H. HUBEL AND T. N. WIESEL  
From the Neurophysiology Laboratory, Department of Pharmacology,  
Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

J. Physiol. (1966), 187, pp. 517-552  
With 17 text-figures  
Printed in Great Britain

517

THE CONTRAST SENSITIVITY OF RETINAL GANGLION  
CELLS OF THE CAT

By CHRISTINA ENROTH-CUGELL AND J. G. ROBSON\*  
From the Biomedical Engineering Center, Technological Institute,  
University of Illinois, Urbana, Illinois, U.S.A.

THE RESPONSE OF SINGLE OPTIC NERVE FIBERS OF THE  
VERTEBRATE EYE TO ILLUMINATION  
OF THE RETINA

H. K. HARTLINE  
From the Eldridge Reeves Johnson Foundation for Medical Physics, University of  
Pennsylvania

Received for publication August 9, 1937

In a series of three papers Adrian and Matthews (1927, 1928) presented a study of the discharge of impulses in the optic nerve of the eel's eye, and so opened a new approach to problems of visual physiology. In those papers the simultaneous activity of large numbers of optic nerve fibers was recorded. The possibility of extending that work to an analysis of the activity in single optic nerve fibers was suggested by the subsequent investigation of Hartline and Graham (1932) on the optic nerve fibers of a primitive arthropod eye (*Limulus*). The present paper describes the discharge of impulses in single optic nerve fibers of the cold-blooded vertebrate eye, in response to illumination of the retina.

DISCHARGE PATTERNS AND FUNCTIONAL  
ORGANIZATION OF MAMMALIAN RETINA\*

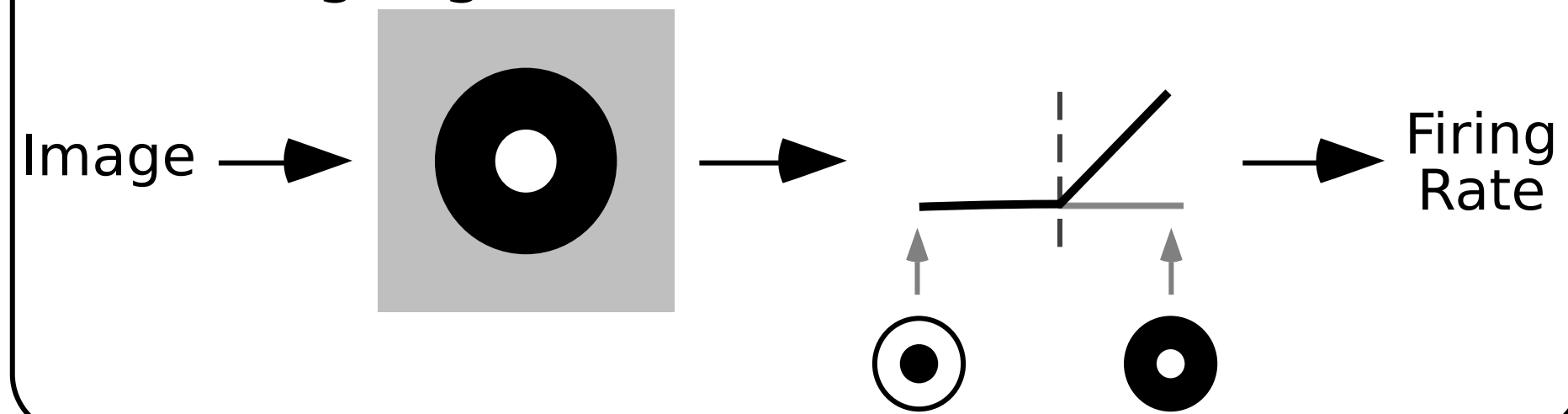
STEPHEN W. KUFFLER  
The Wilmer Institute, Johns Hopkins Hospital and University  
Baltimore, Maryland

(Received for publication December 11, 1951)

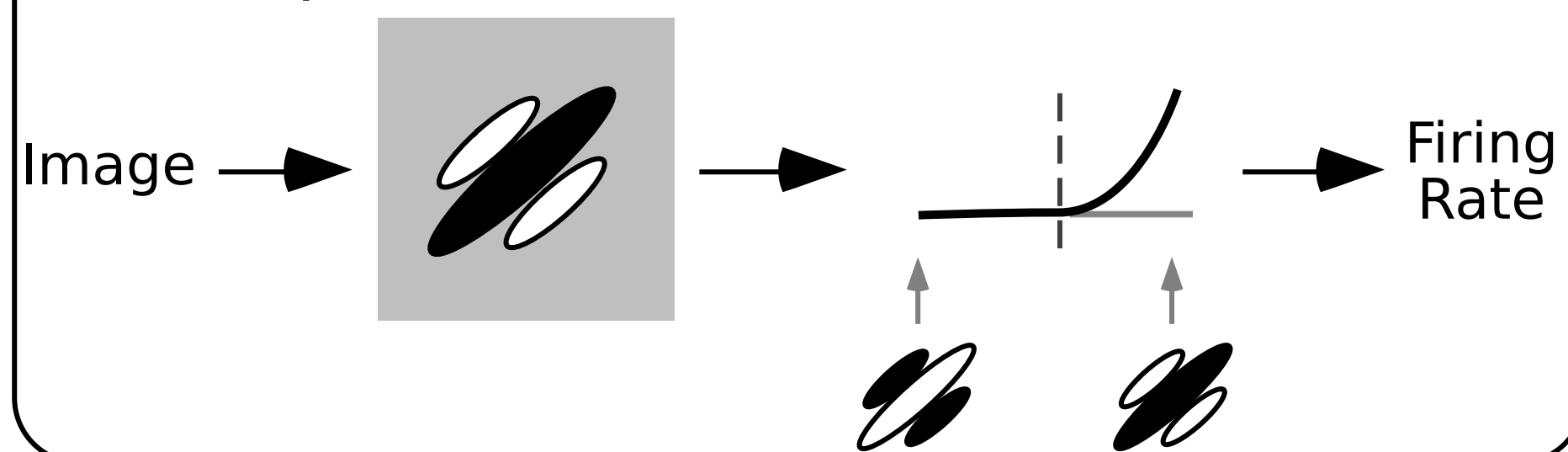
INTRODUCTION

THE DISCHARGES carried in the optic nerve fibers contain all the information which the central nervous system receives from the retina. A correct interpretation of discharge patterns therefore constitutes an important step in the analysis of visual events. Further, investigations of nervous activity arising in the eye reveal many aspects of the functional organization of the neural elements within the retina itself.

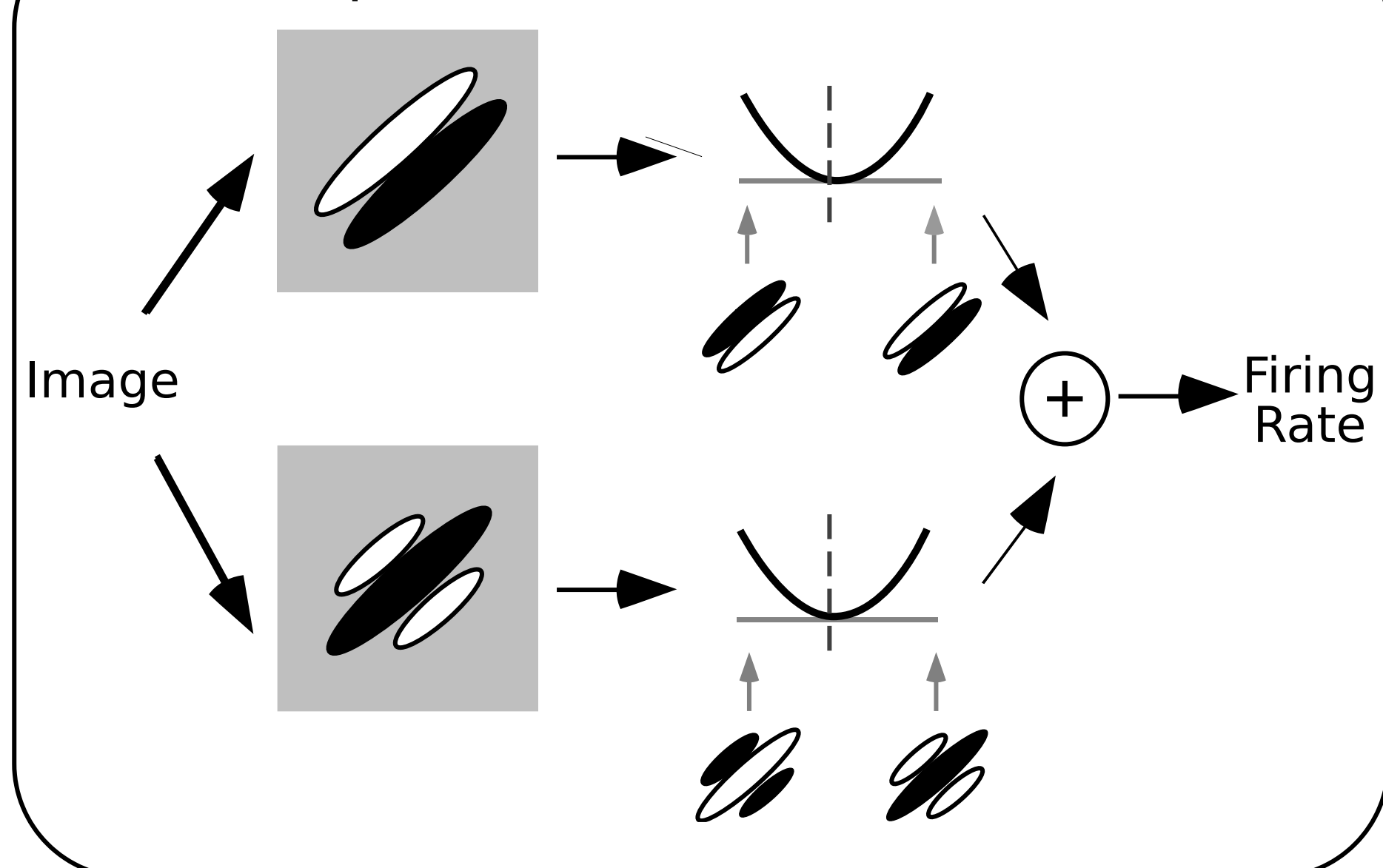
### Retinal ganglion cells



### V1 simple cells

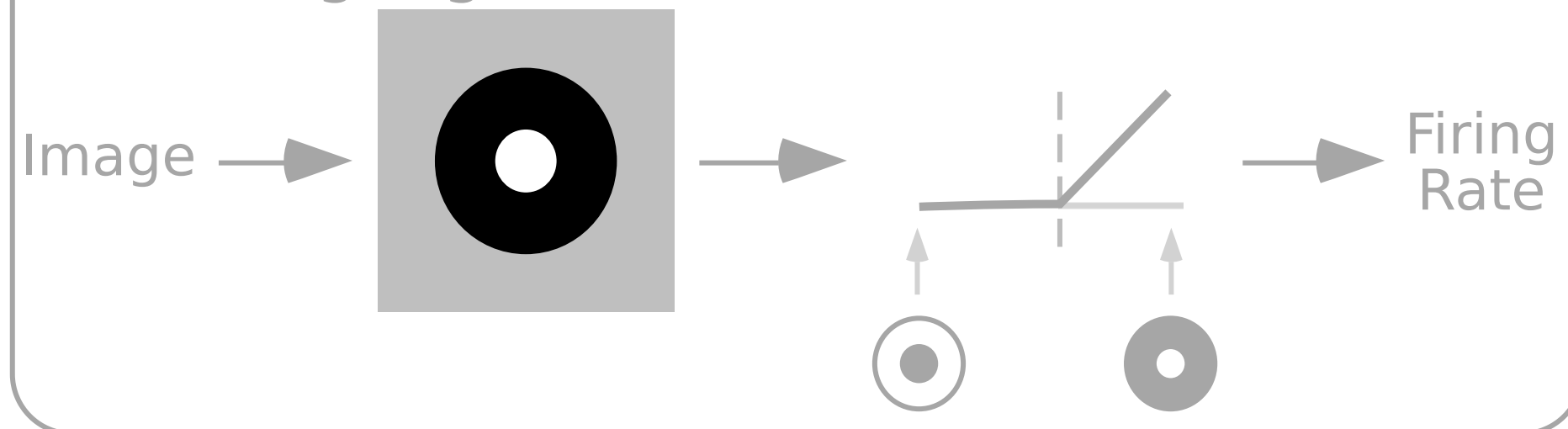


### V1 complex cells

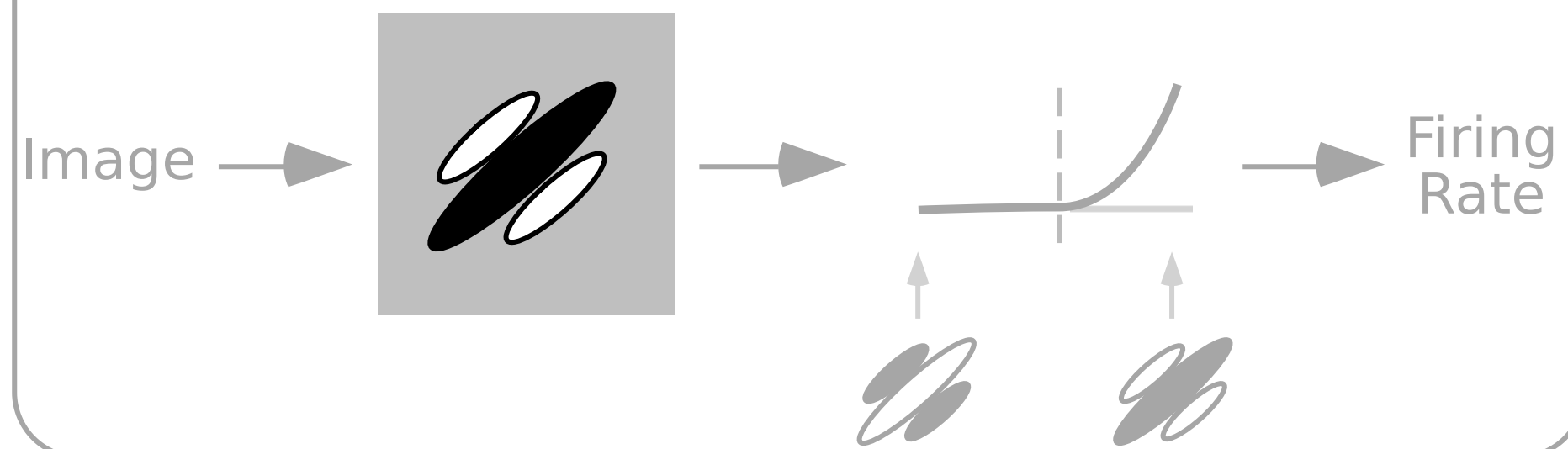


[Carandini et al, 2005]

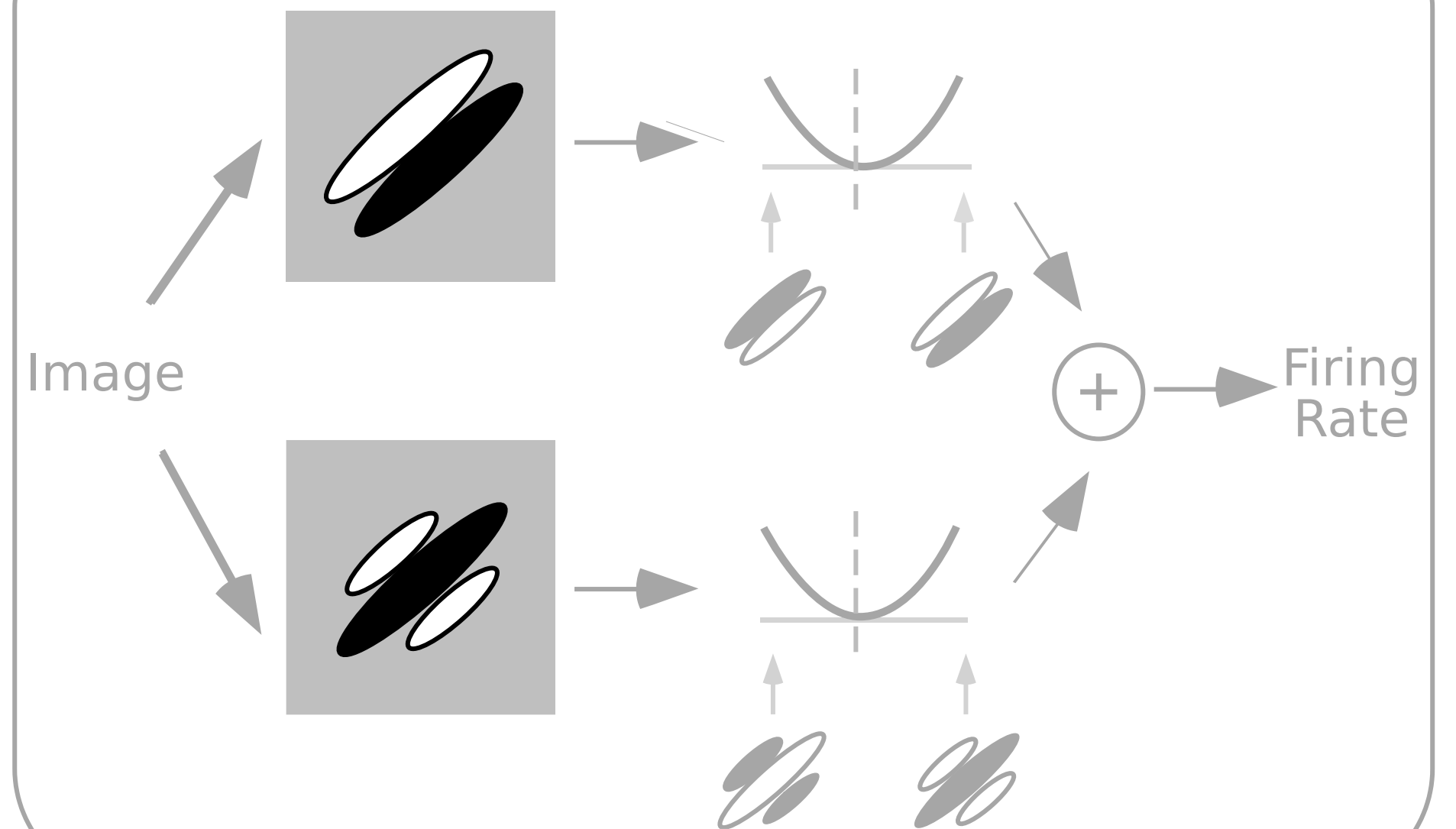
### Retinal ganglion cells



### V1 simple cells

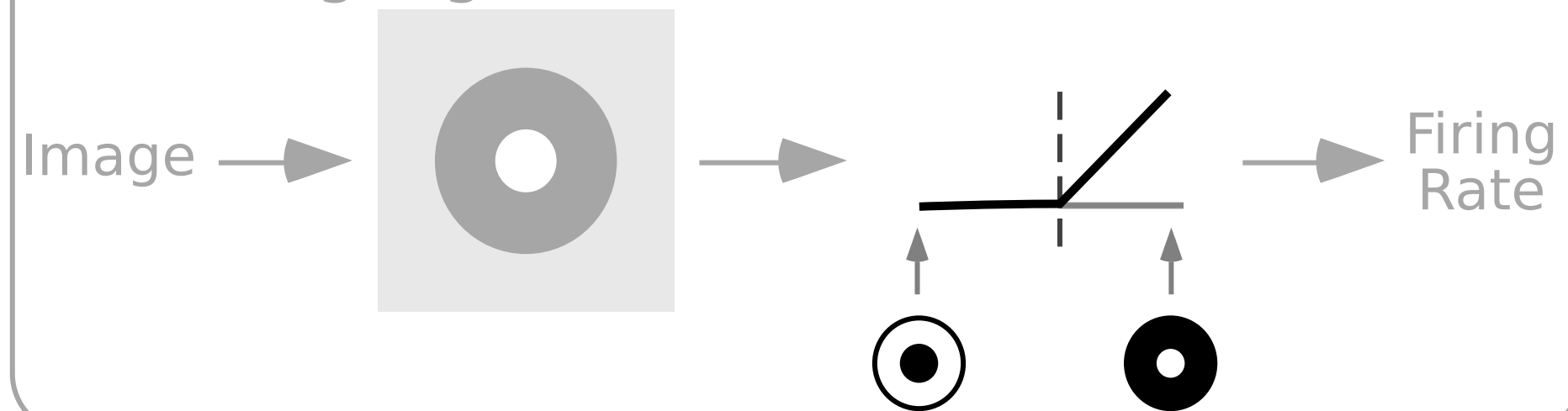


### V1 complex cells

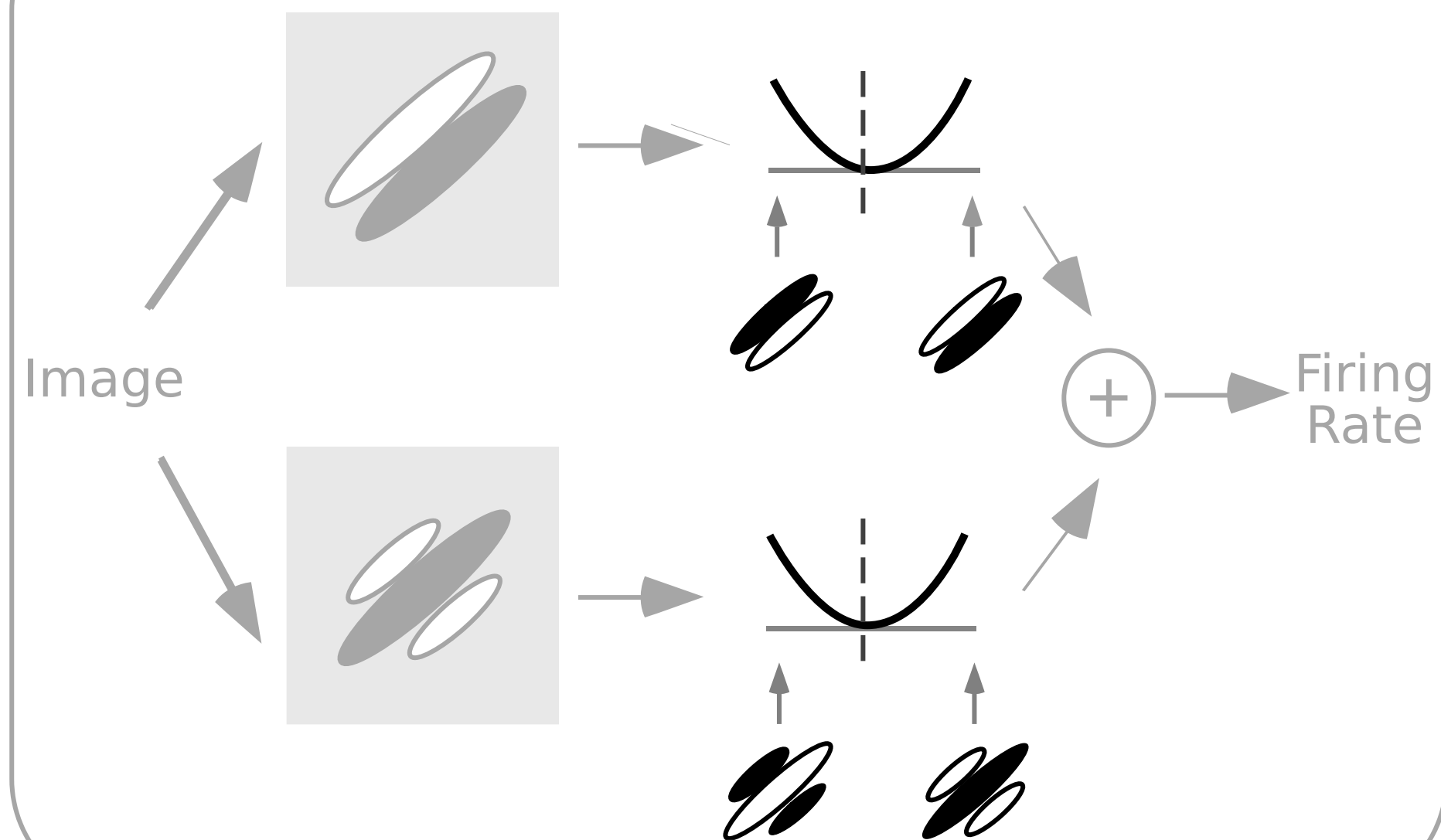


[Carandini et al, 2005]

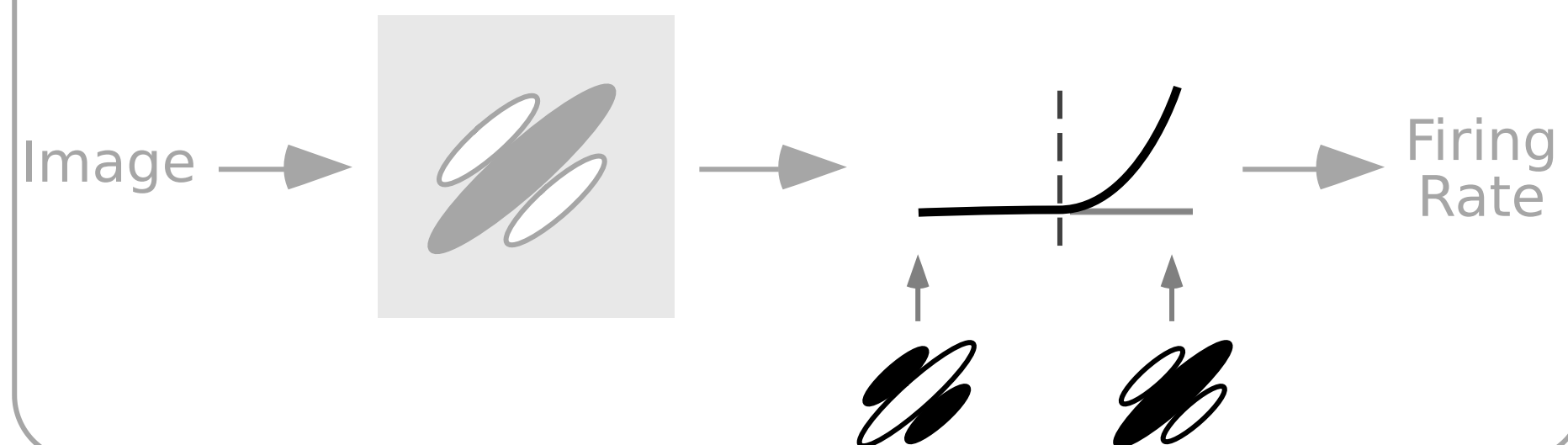
### Retinal ganglion cells



### V1 complex cells

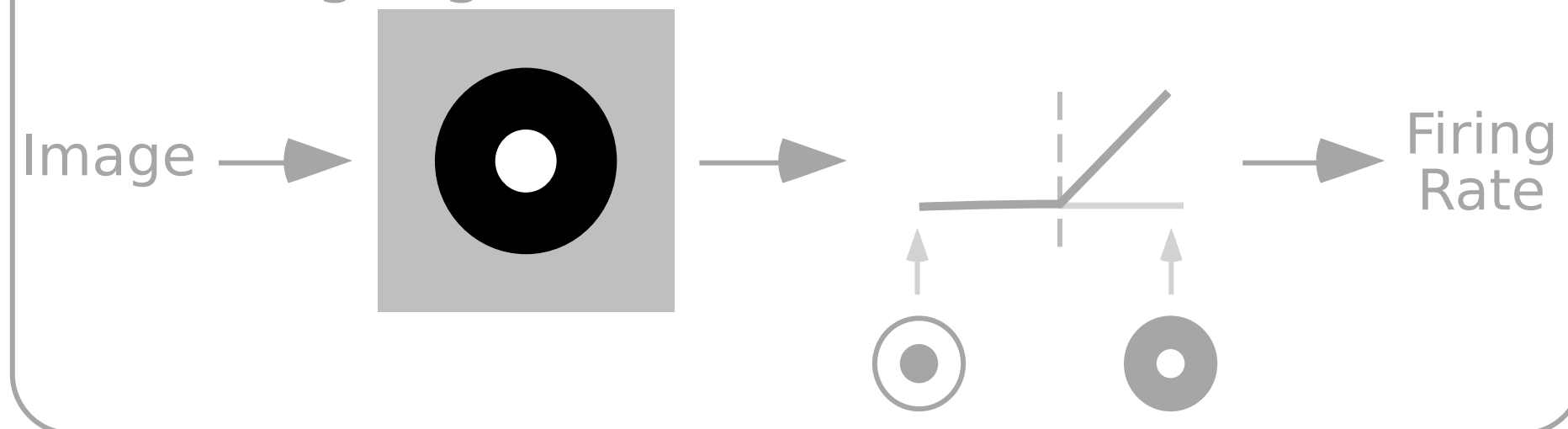


### V1 simple cells

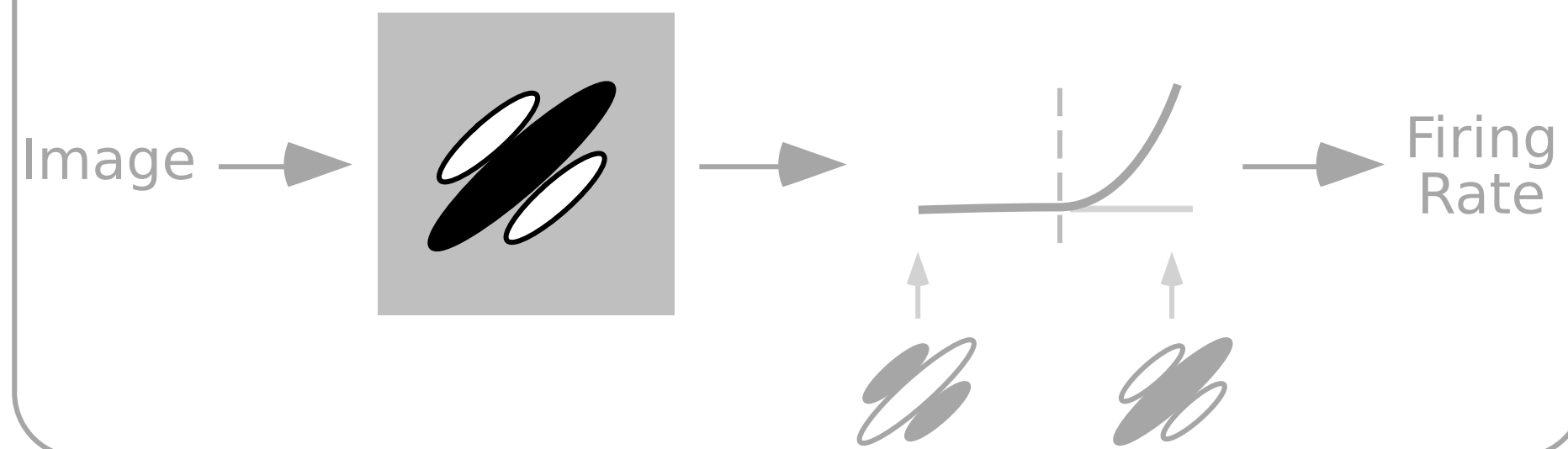


[Carandini et al, 2005]

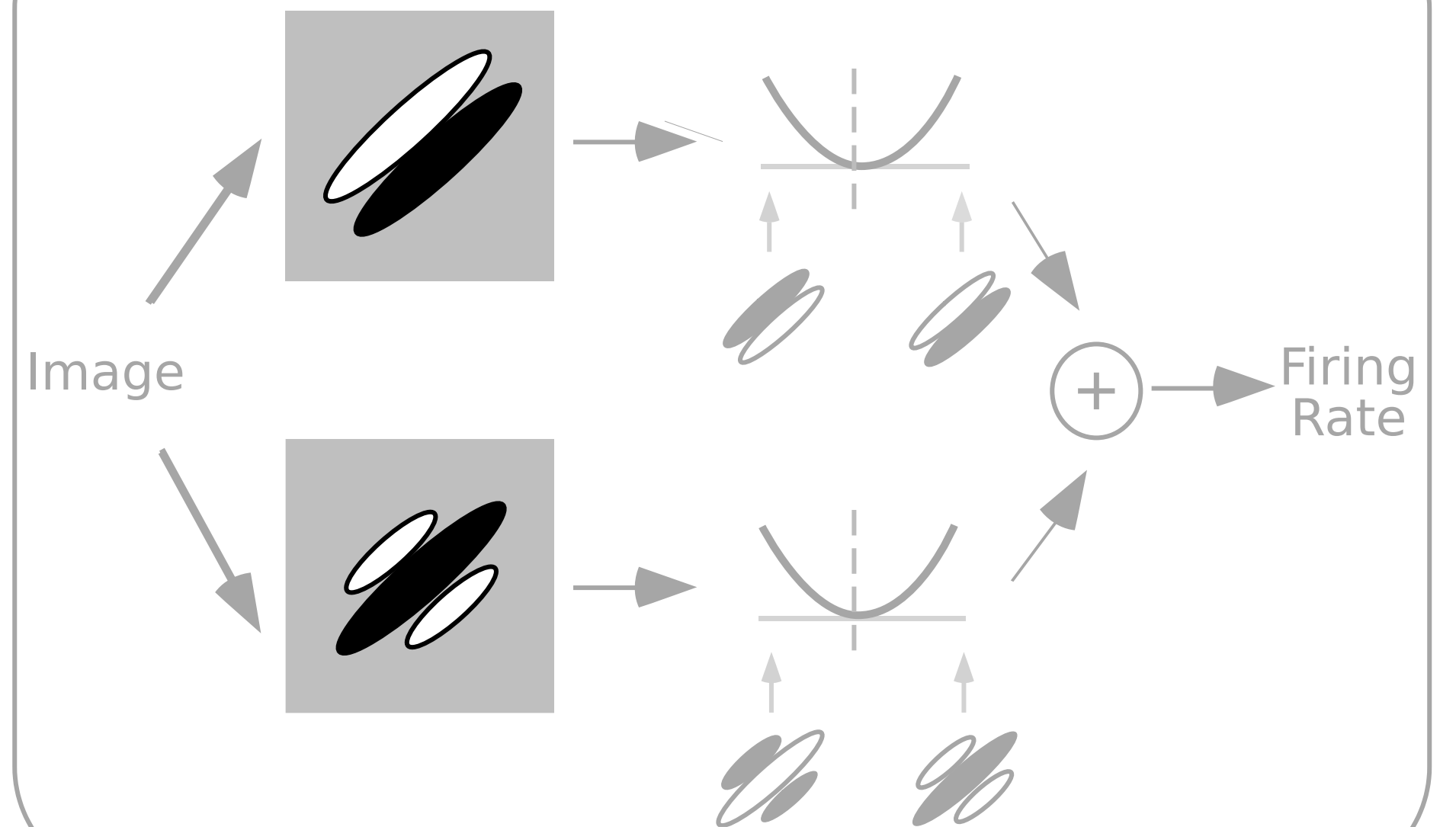
### Retinal ganglion cells



### V1 simple cells

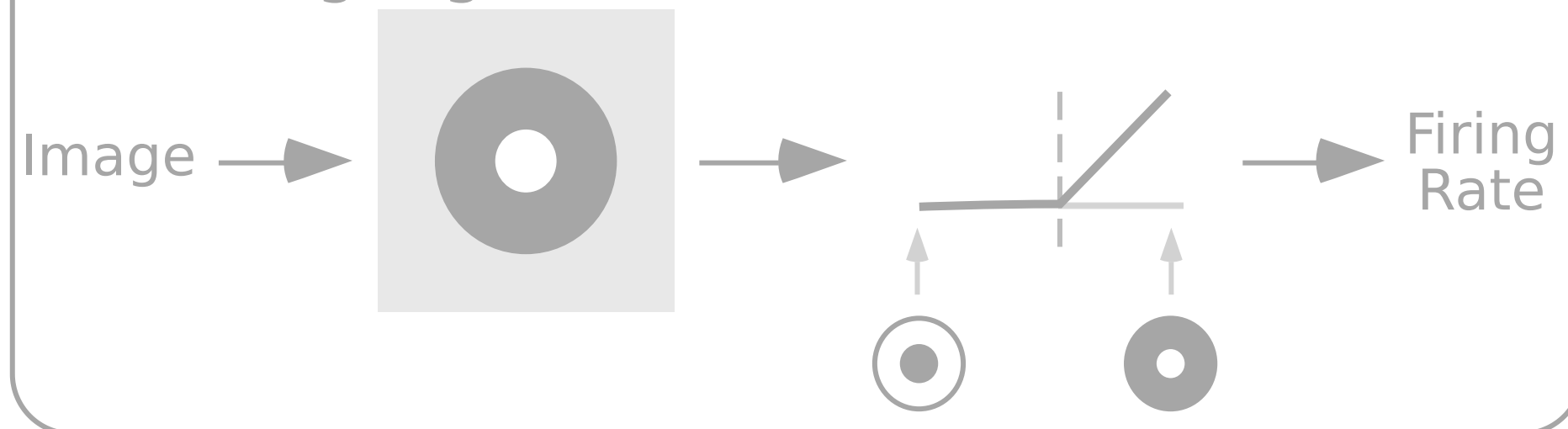


### V1 complex cells

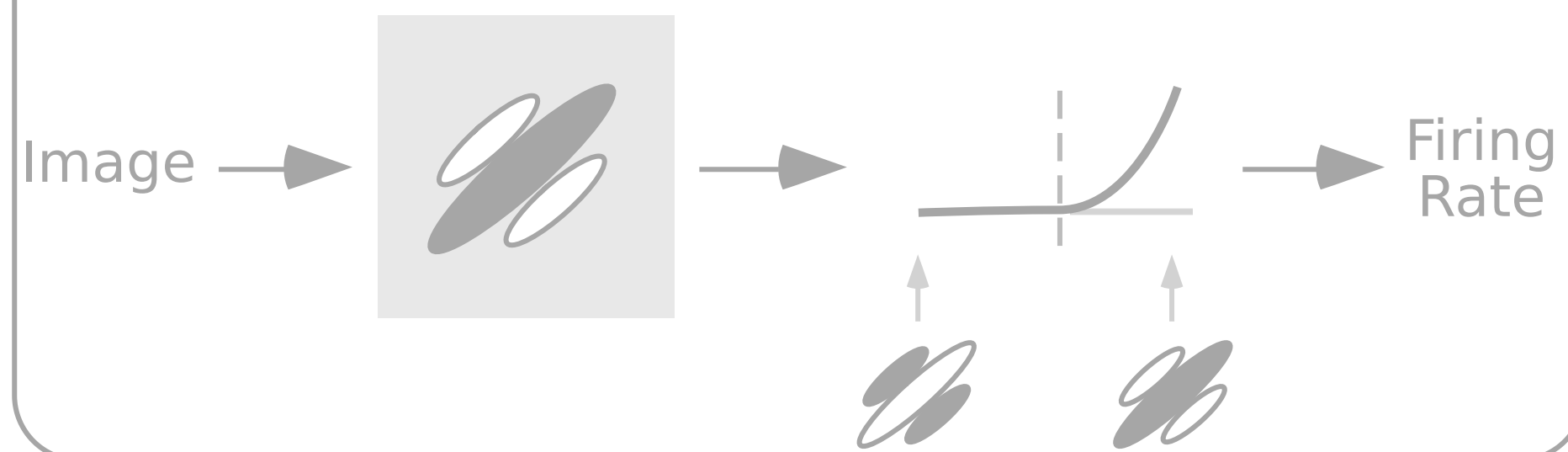


[Carandini et al, 2005]

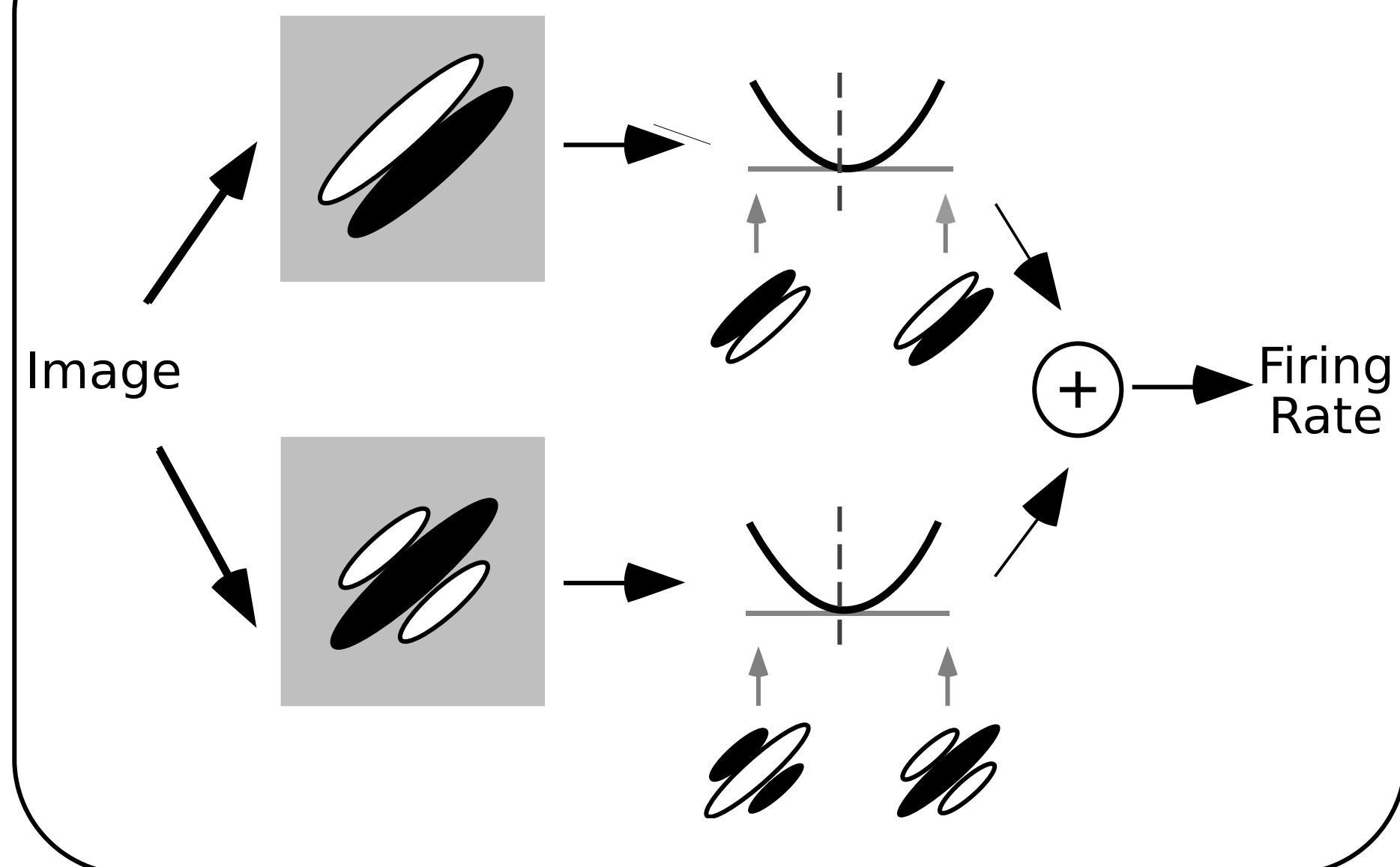
### Retinal ganglion cells



### V1 simple cells

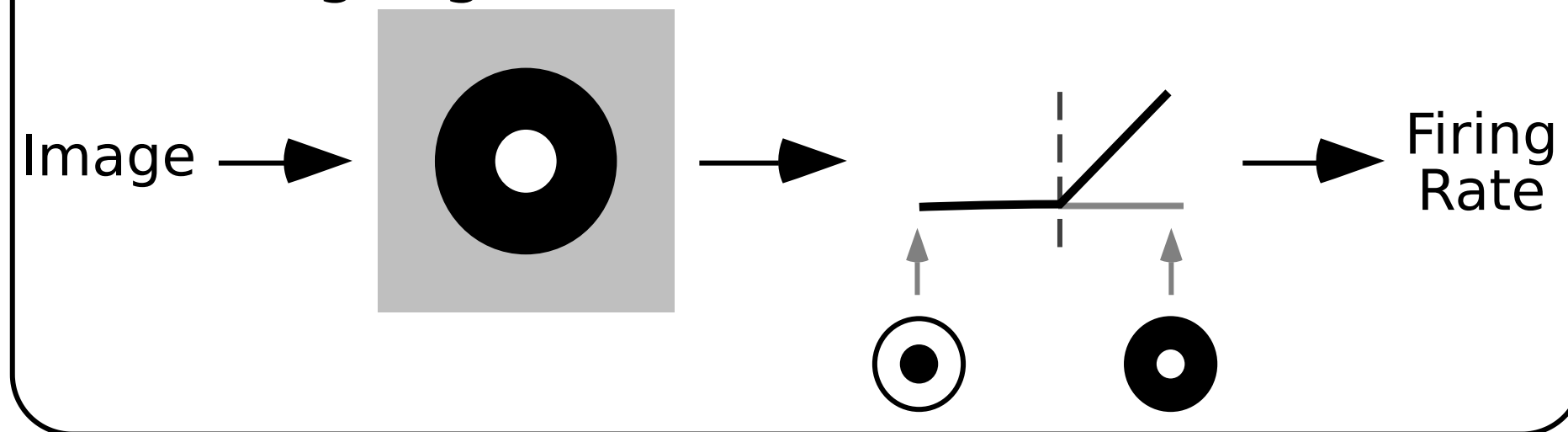


### V1 complex cells

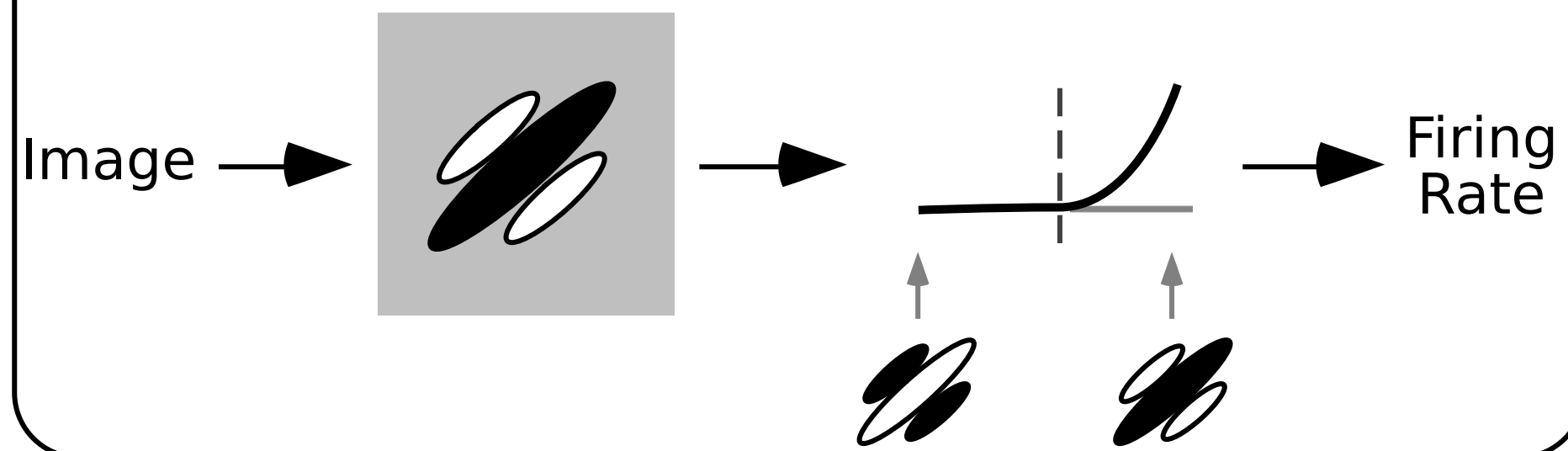


[Carandini et al, 2005]

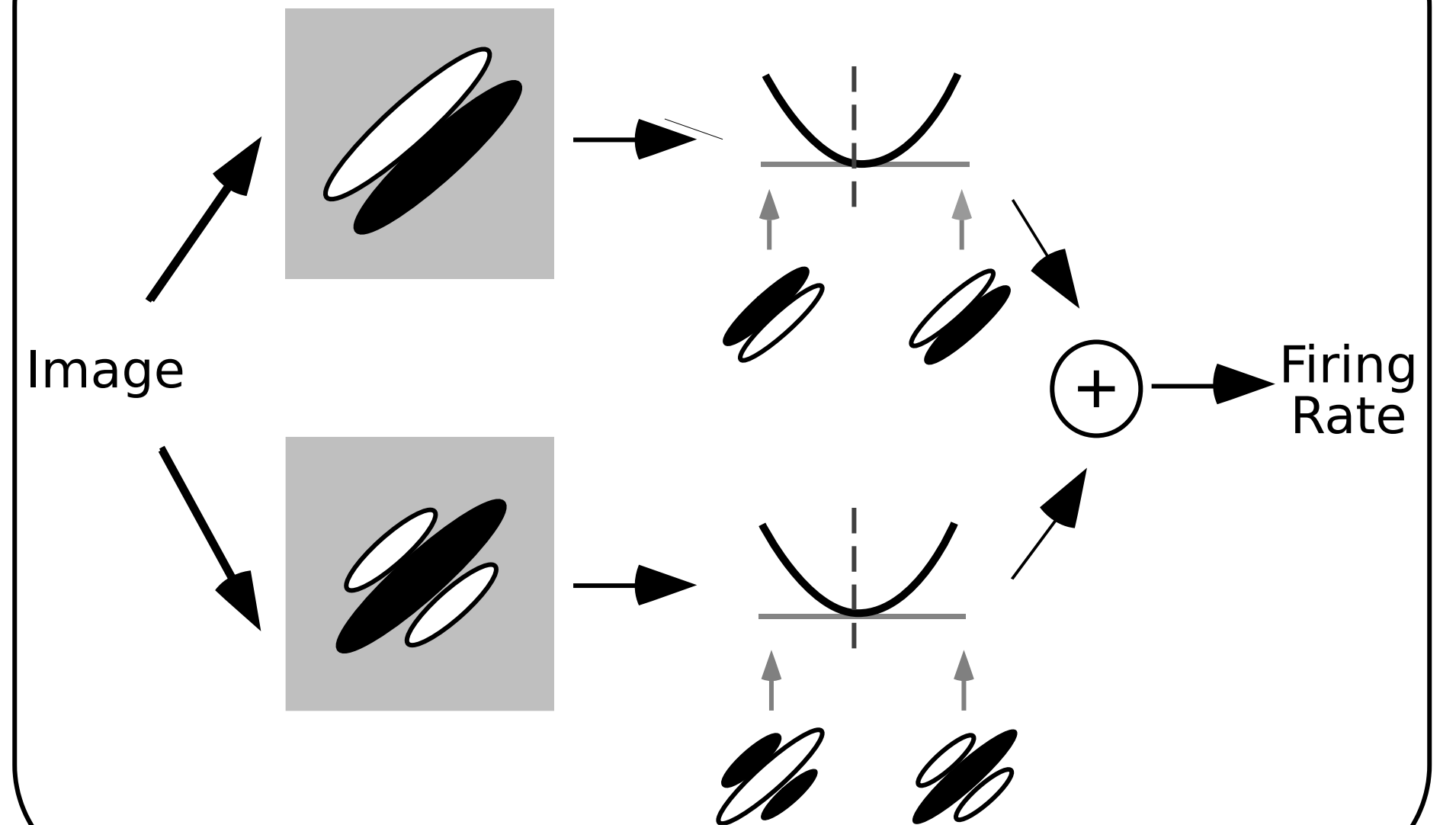
### Retinal ganglion cells



### V1 simple cells



### V1 complex cells



[Carandini et al, 2005]

# Outline

- fMRI
- Behavior



# Outline

- fMRI: how does V1 spatial frequency tuning change across the visual field?

[Broderick, Simoncelli, and Winawer, J. Vis. 2021]

- Behavior: what information are humans insensitive to in their periphery?

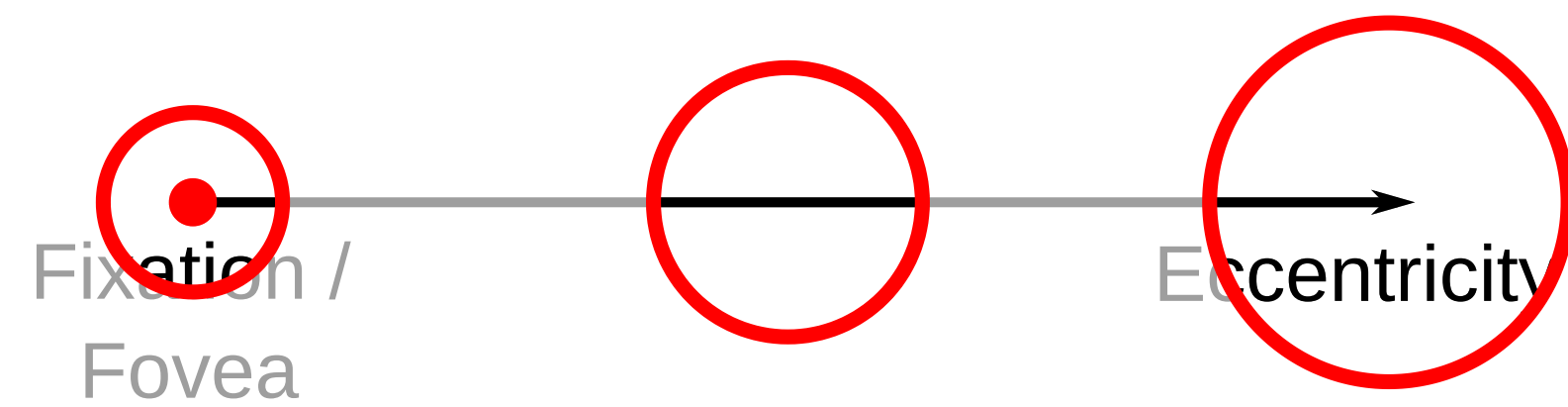


# Outline

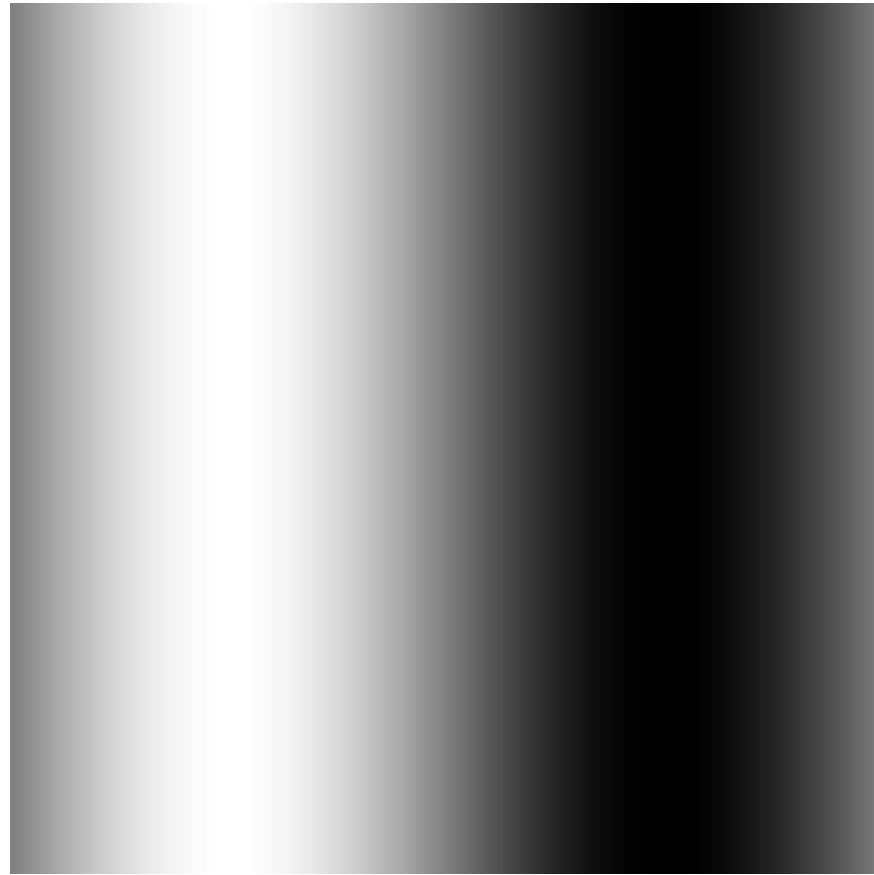
- fMRI: how does V1 spatial frequency tuning change across the visual field?  
[Broderick, Simoncelli, and Winawer, J. Vis. 2021]
- Behavior: what information are humans insensitive to in their periphery?
- Software: general implementations of algorithms to facilitate model testing and understanding



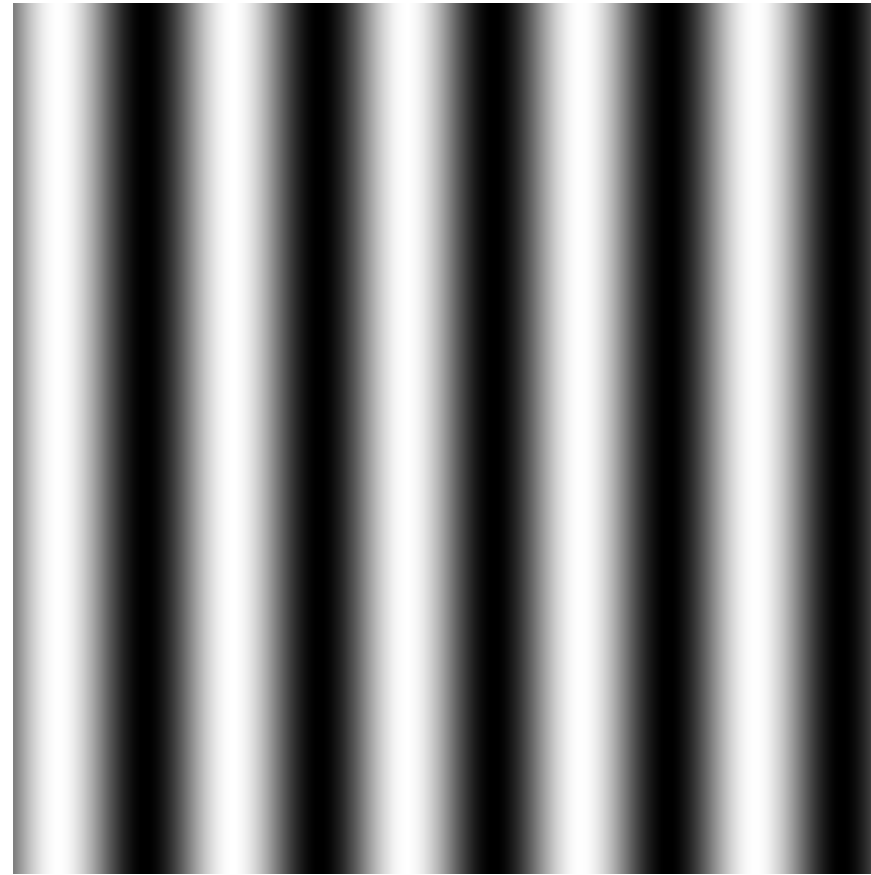
Perceptual ability is not uniform across the visual field



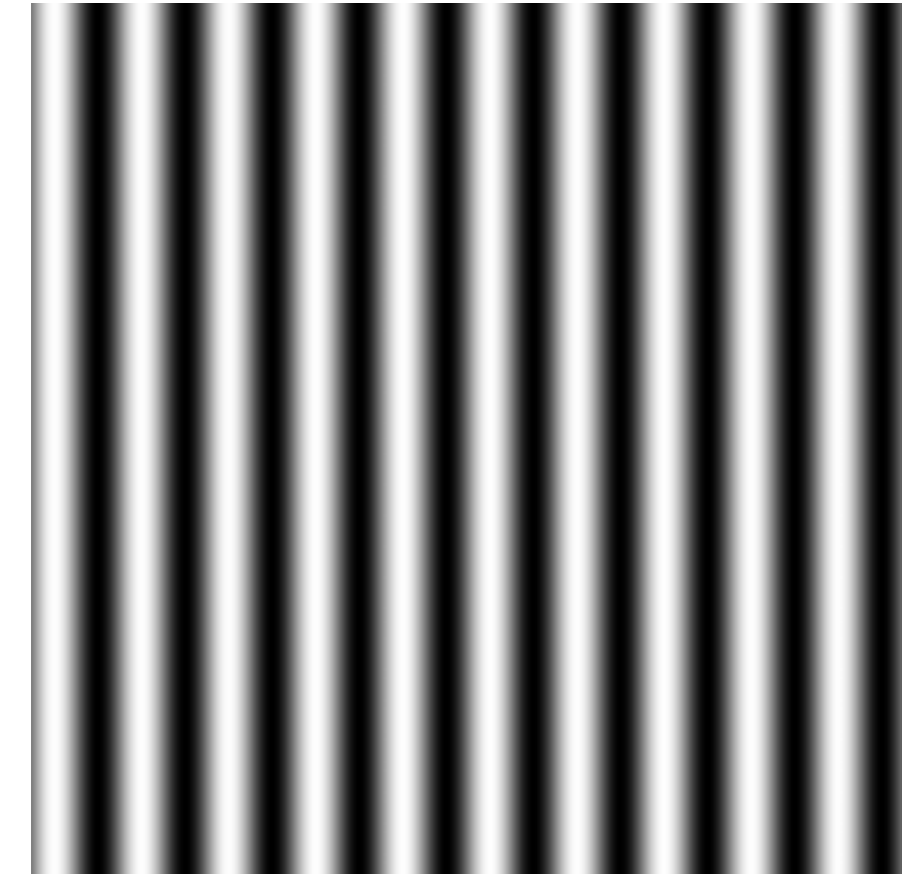
# Spatial frequency



1 cycle / image

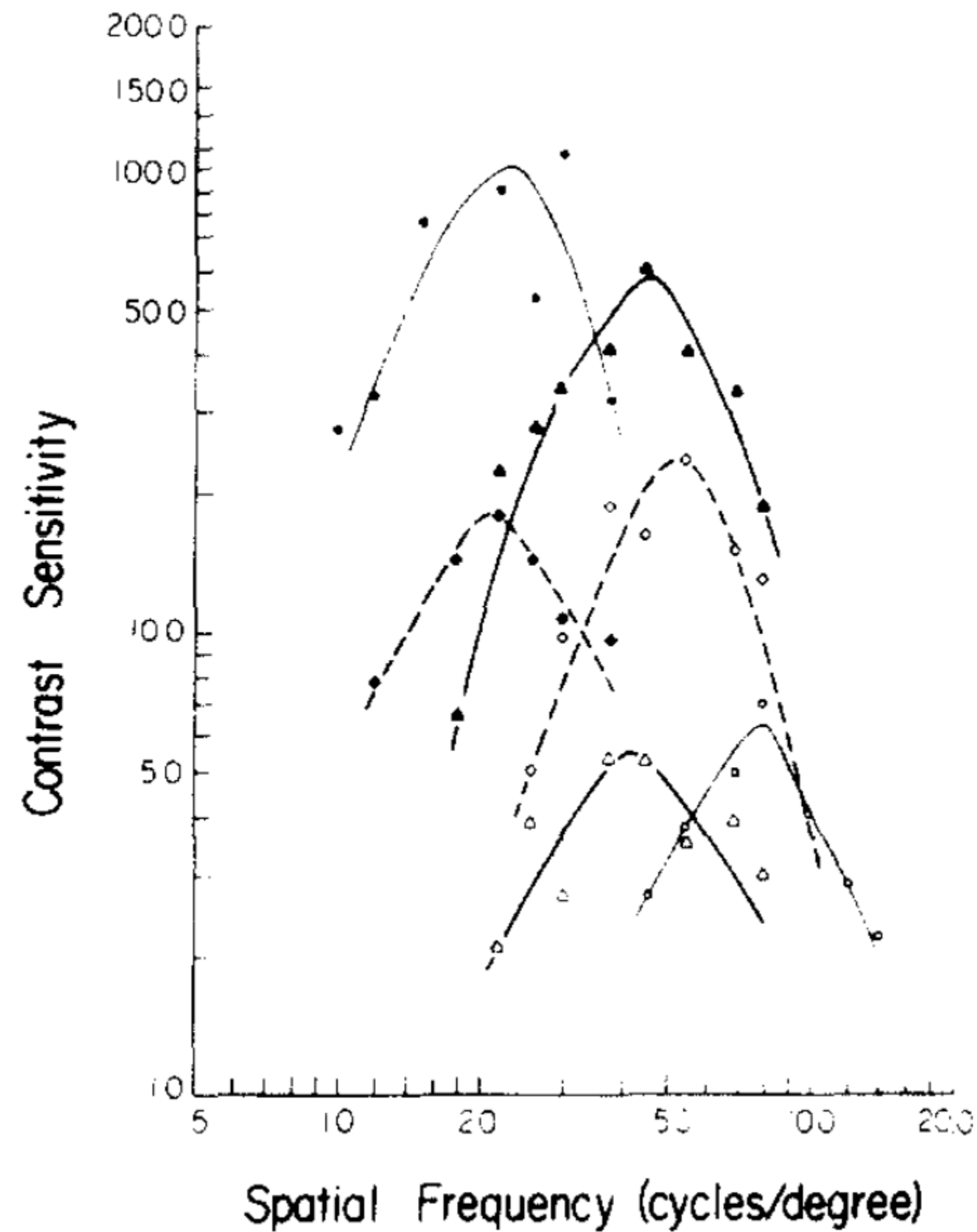


5 cycles / image



10 cycles / image

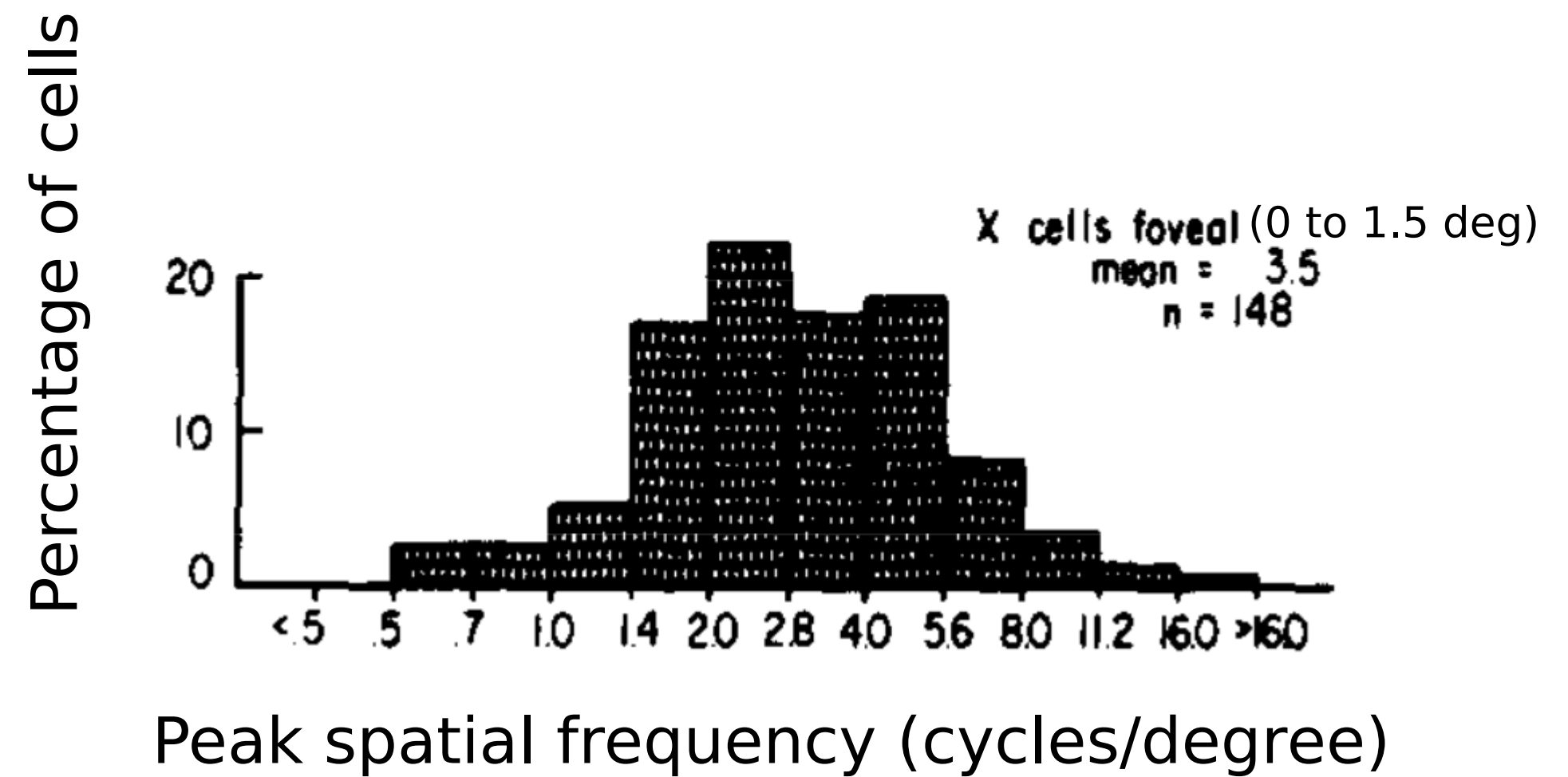
# Macaque V1 neurons are tuned for spatial frequency



[De Valois et al., 1982]



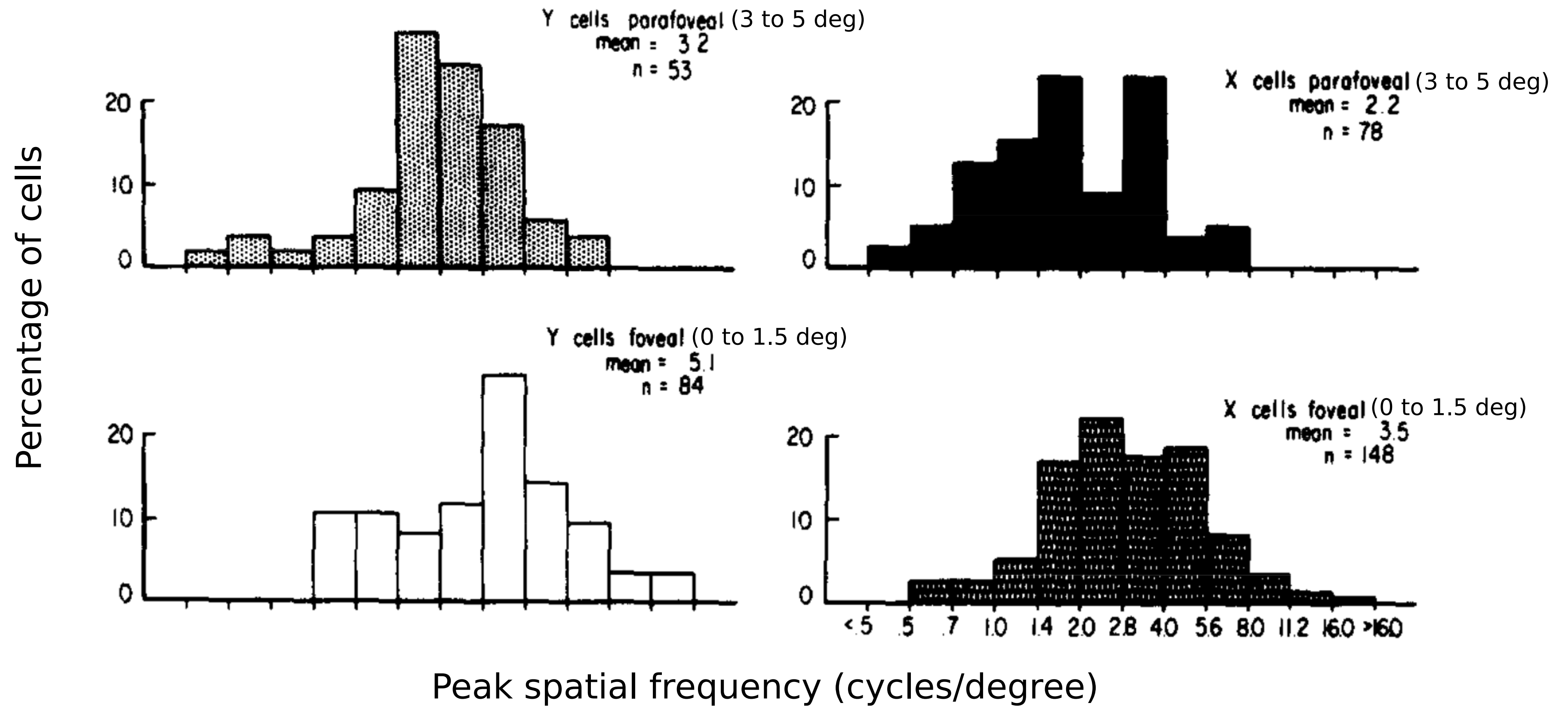
# Macaque V1 neurons are tuned for spatial frequency



[De Valois et al., 1982]



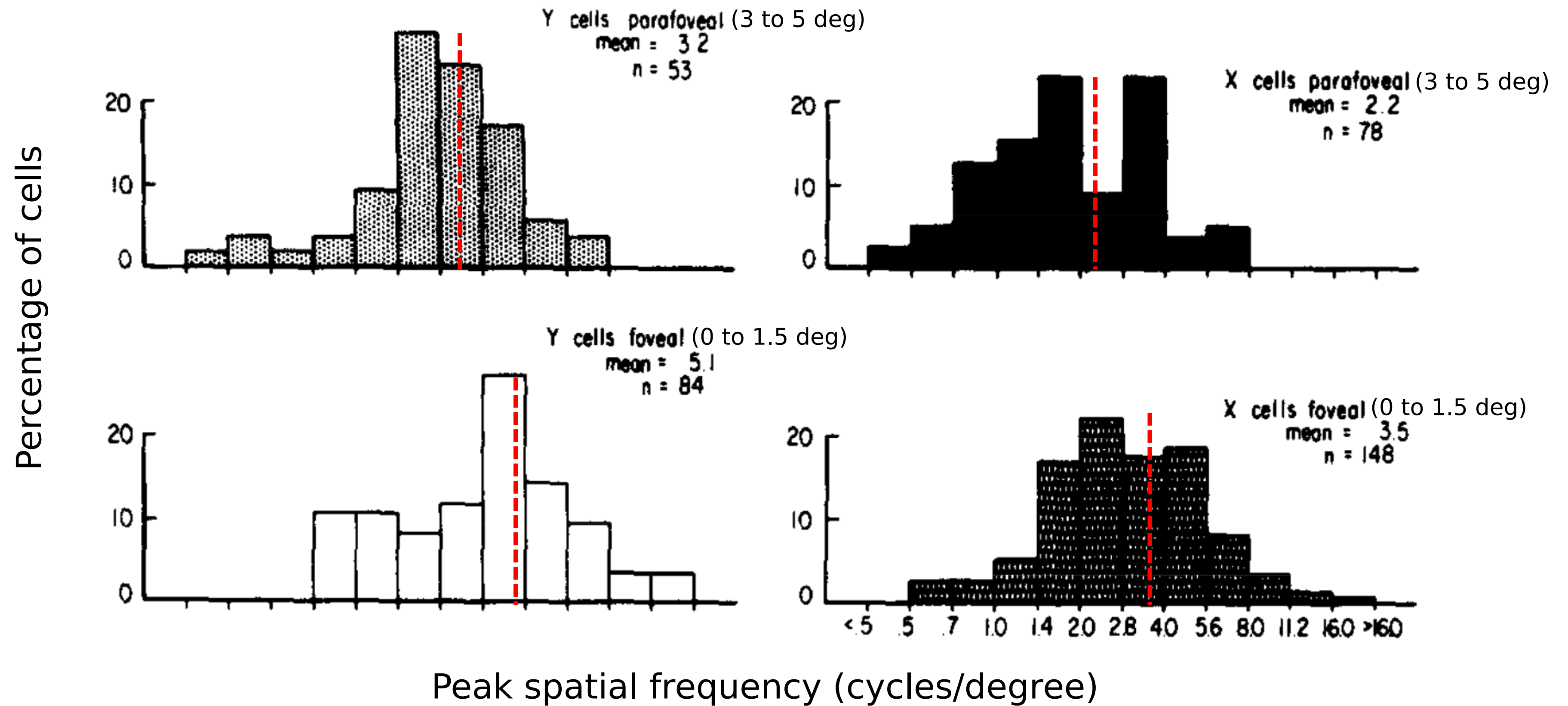
# This tuning changes with eccentricity



[De Valois et al., 1982]

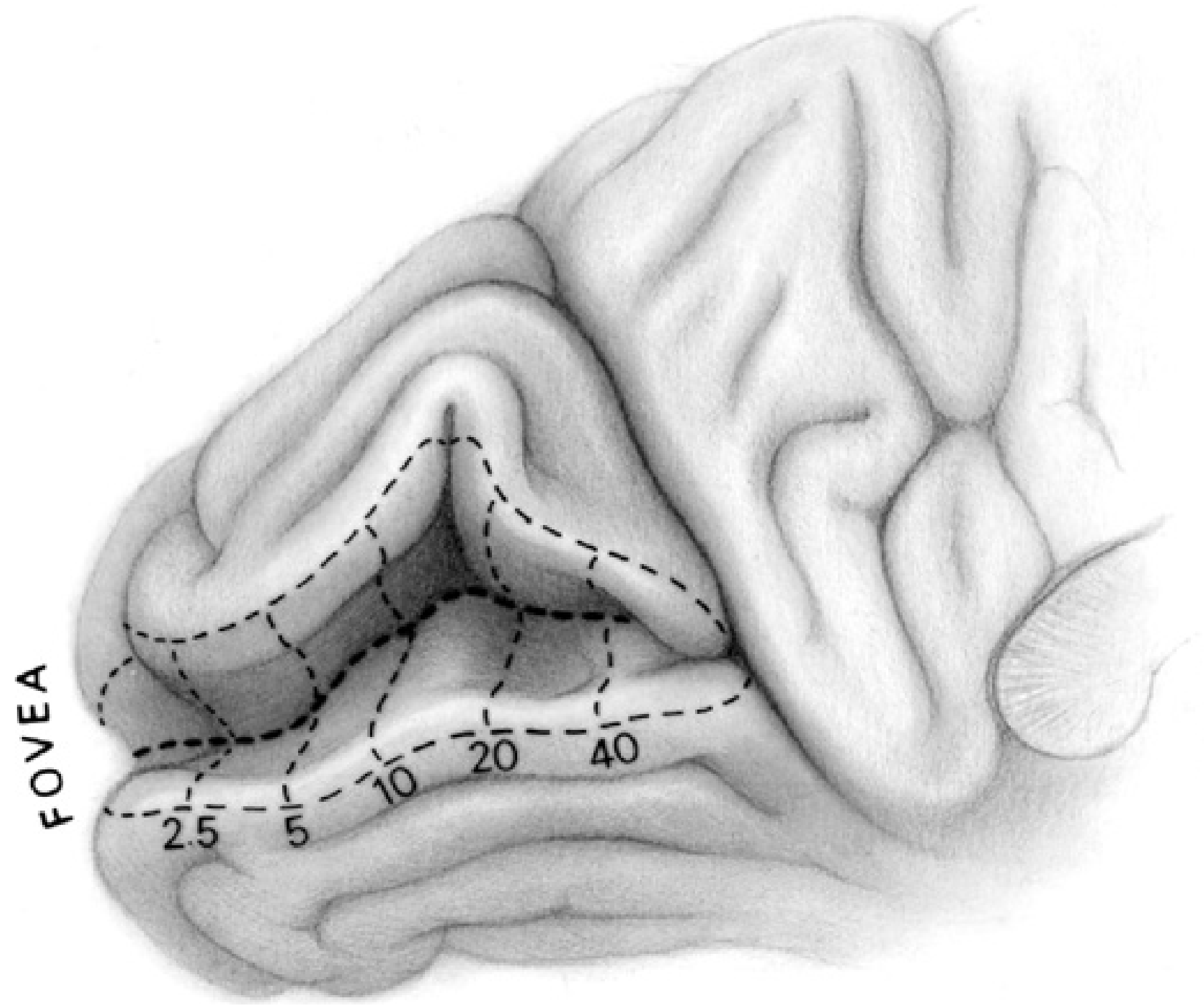


# This tuning changes with eccentricity



[De Valois et al., 1982]

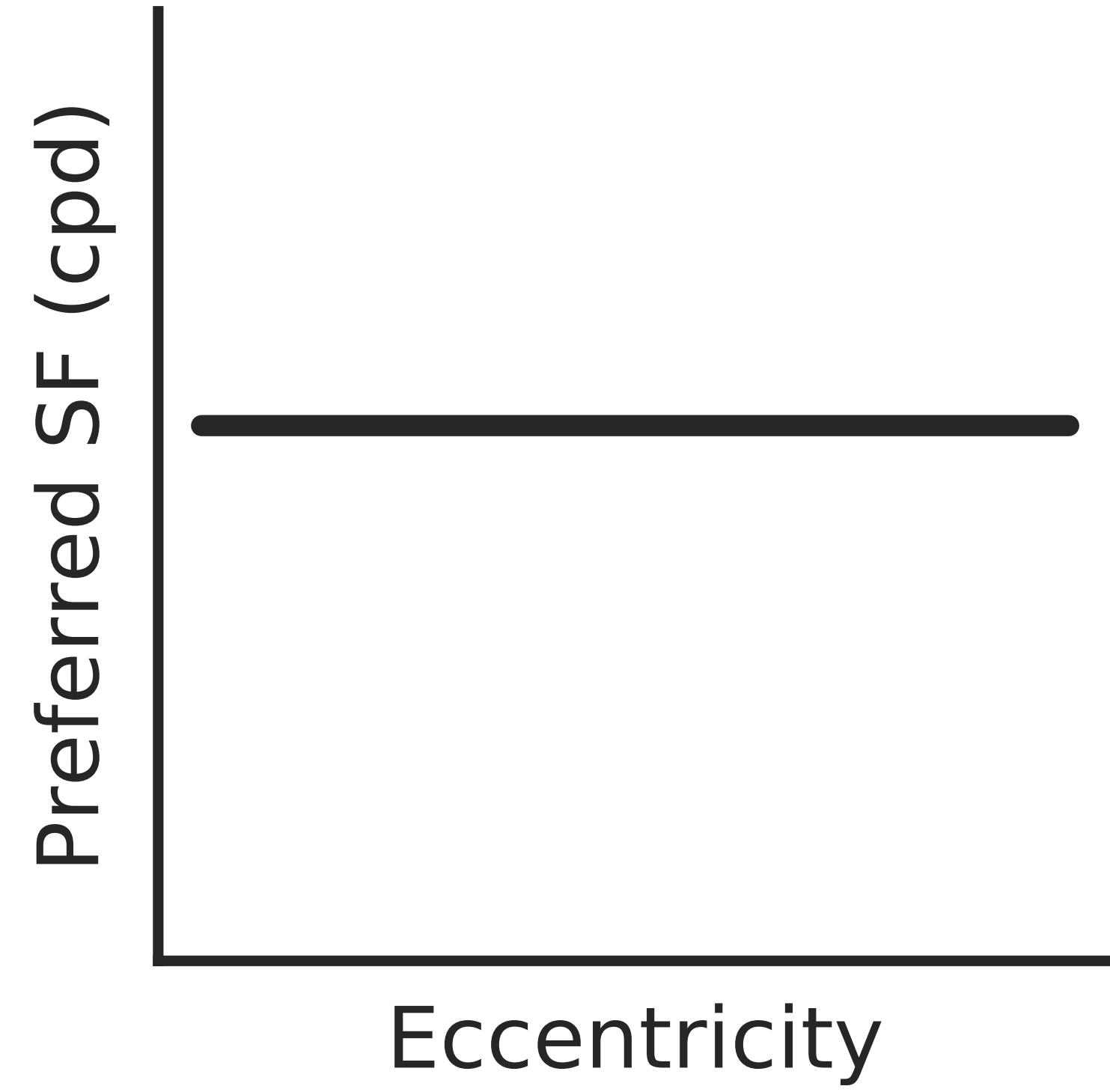


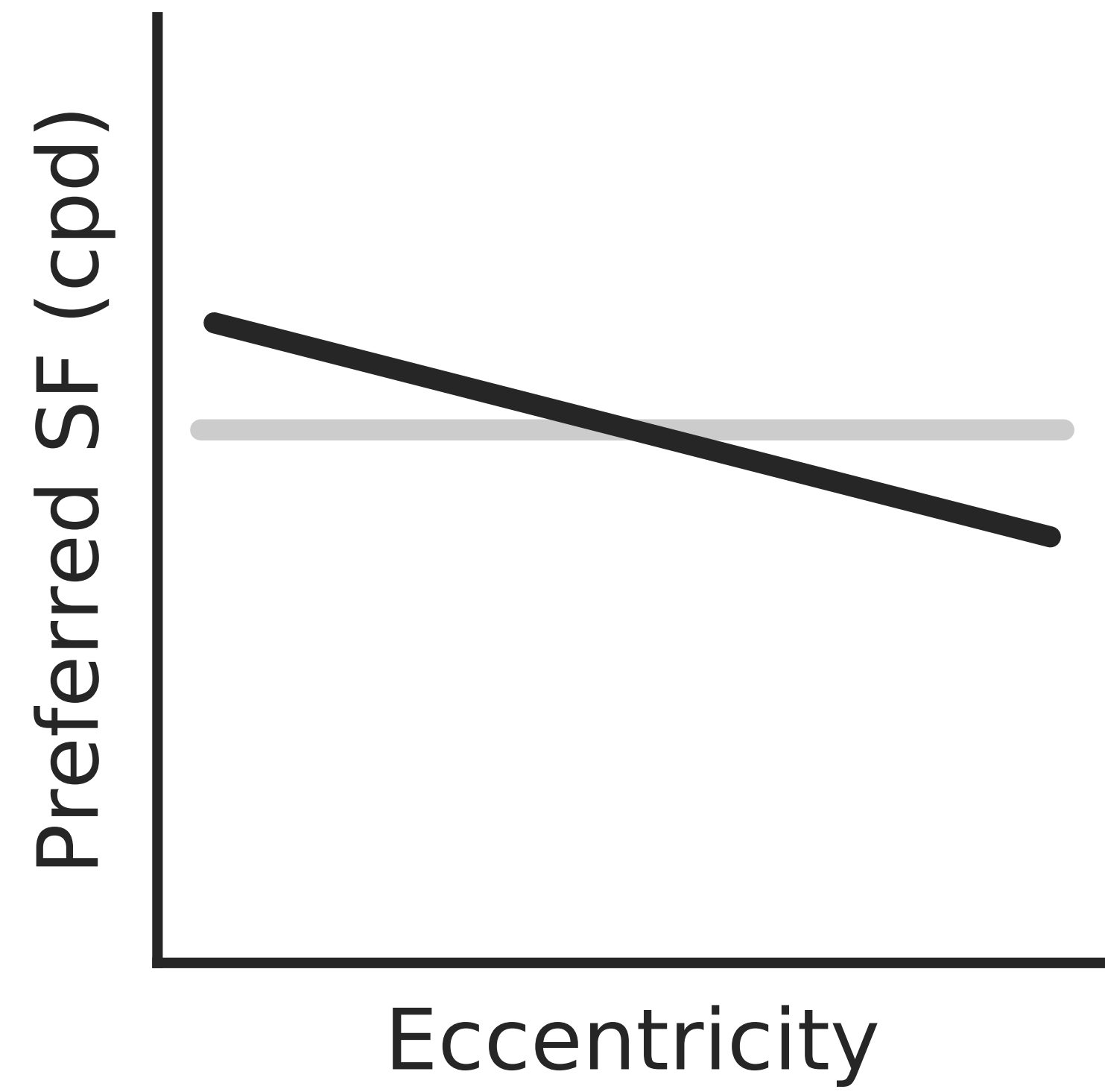


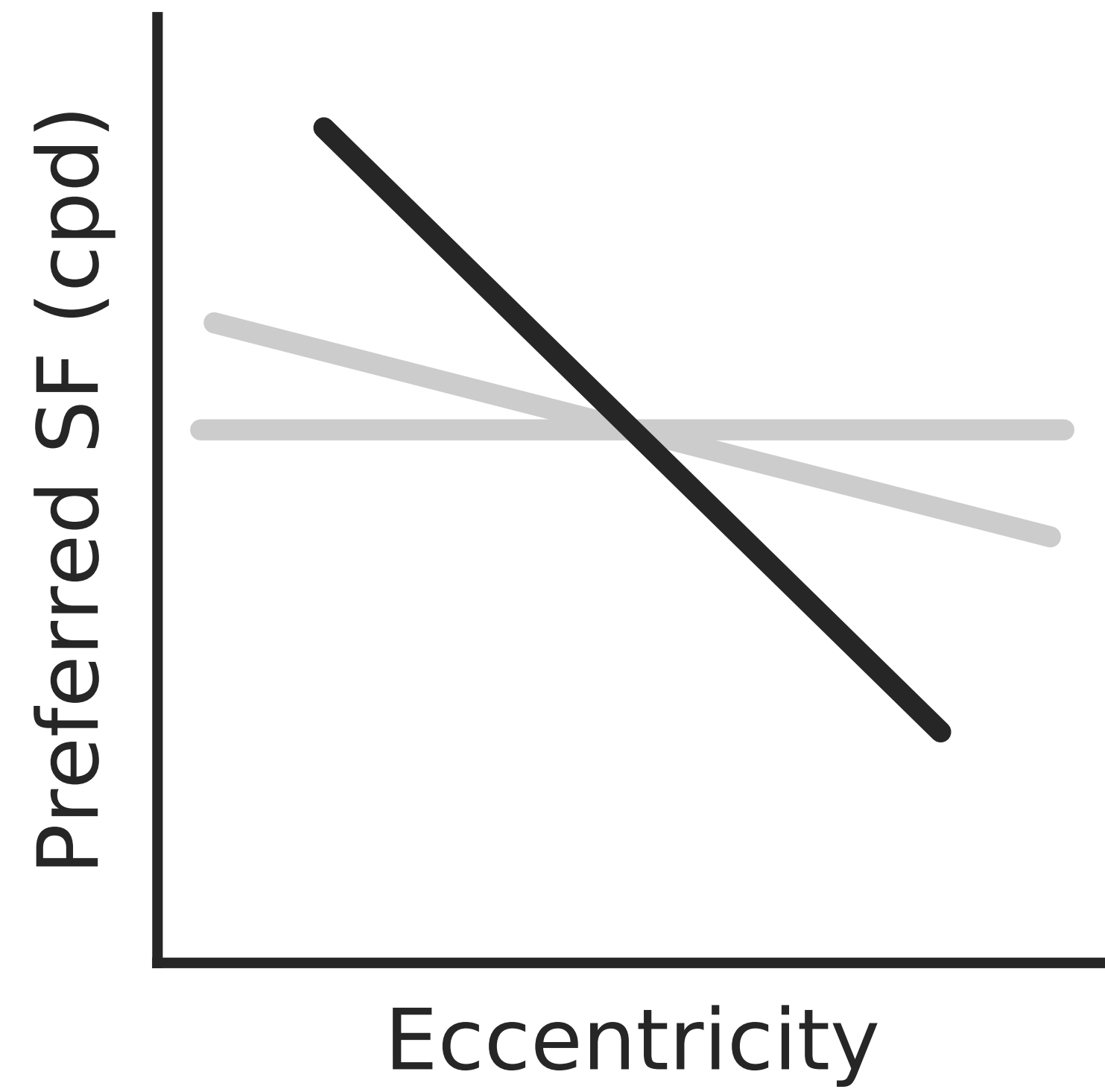
[Horton and Hoyt, 1991]

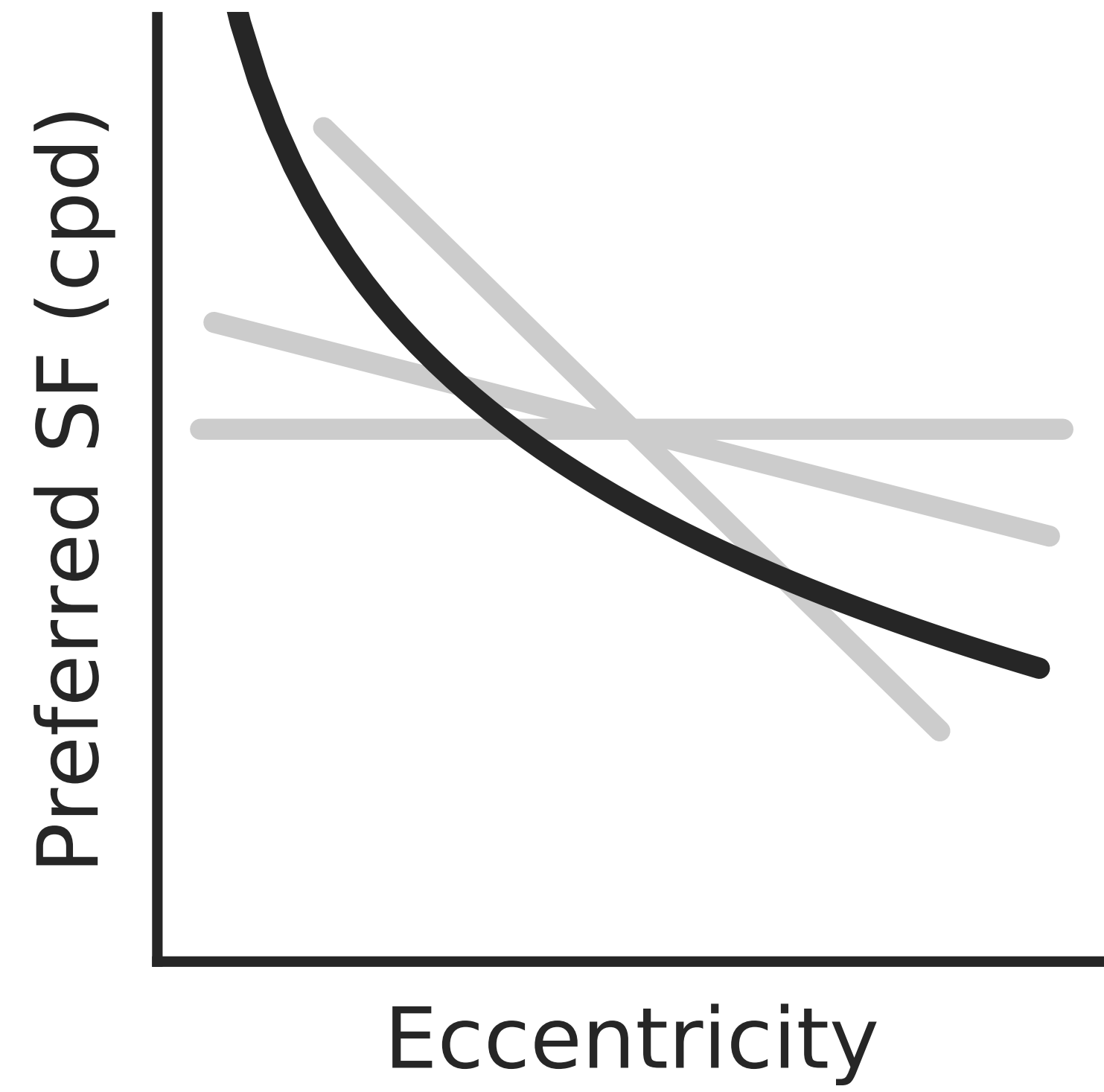
"a dismaying exercise in tedium, like trying to cut the back lawn with a pair of nail scissors"

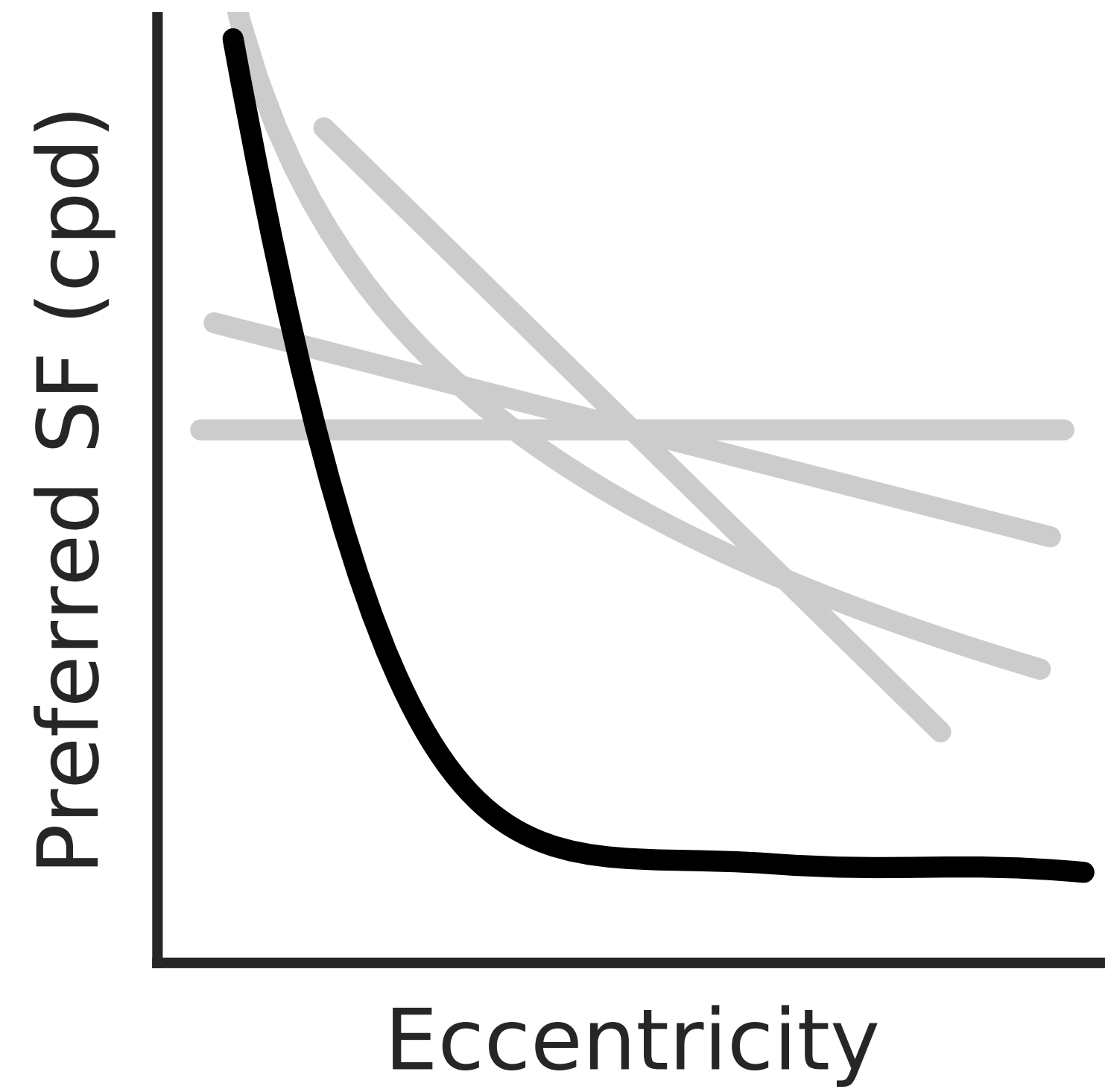
— Hubel and Wiesel, 1977

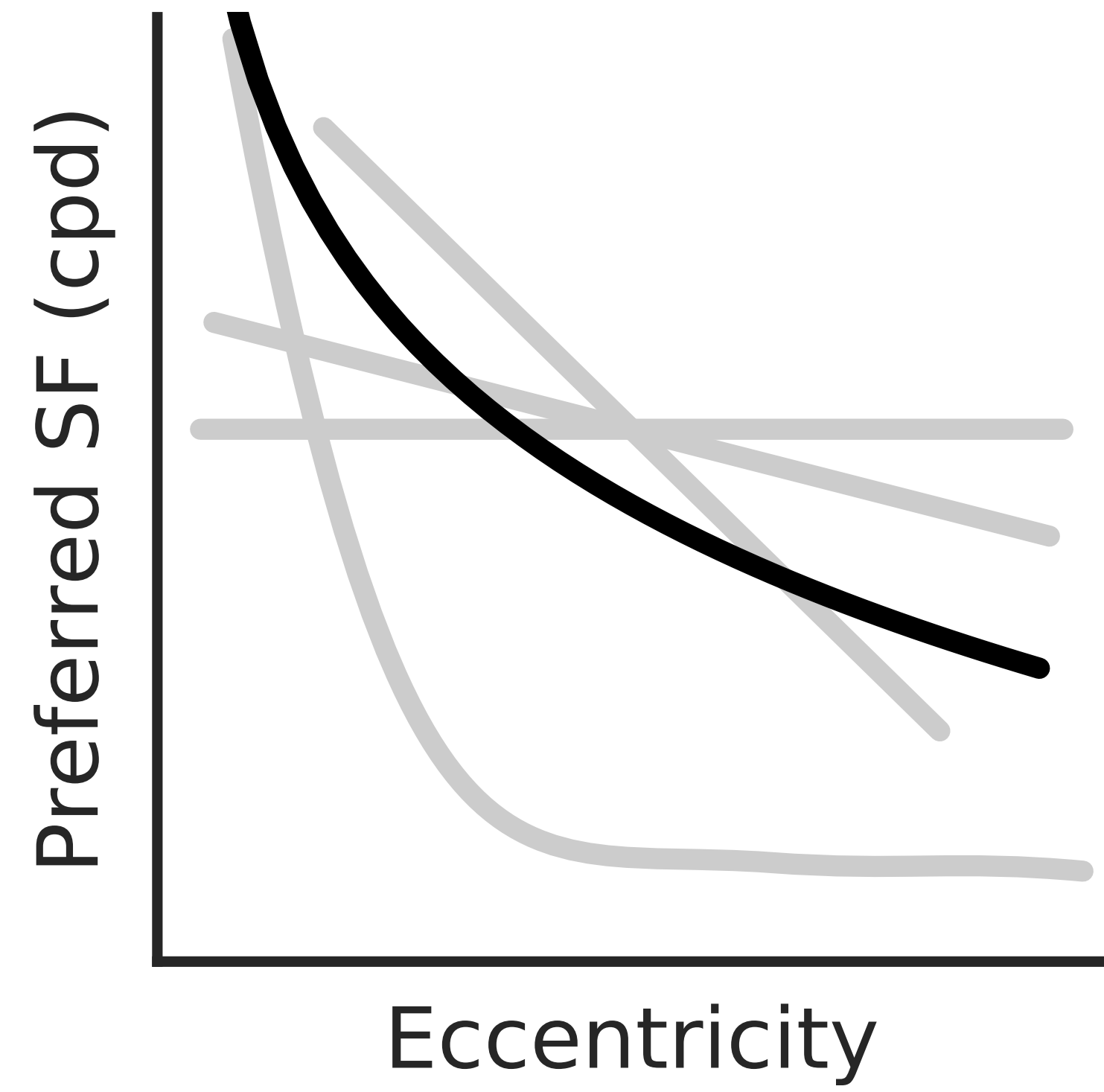




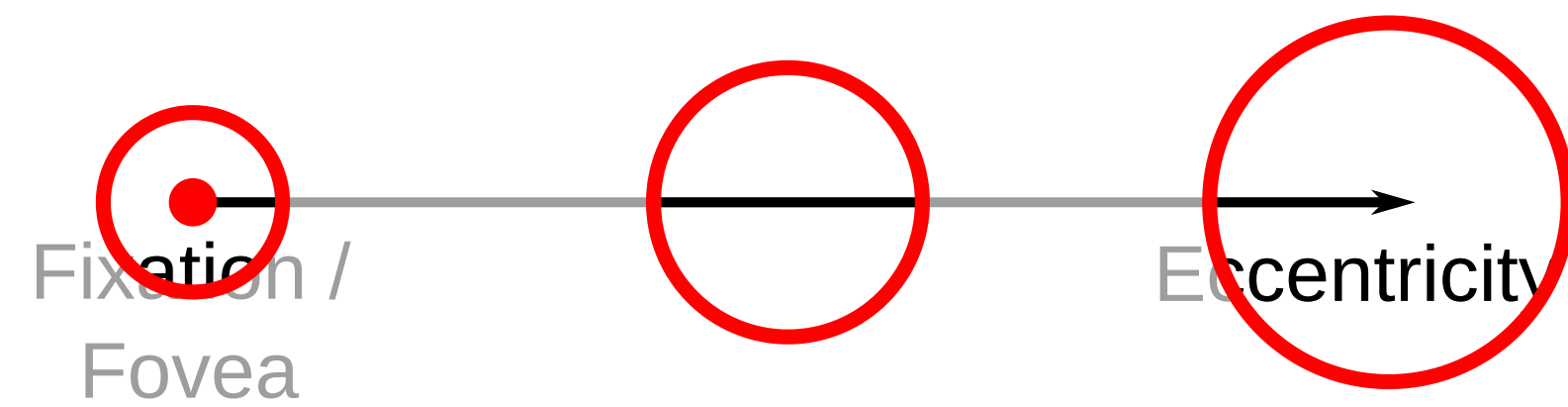




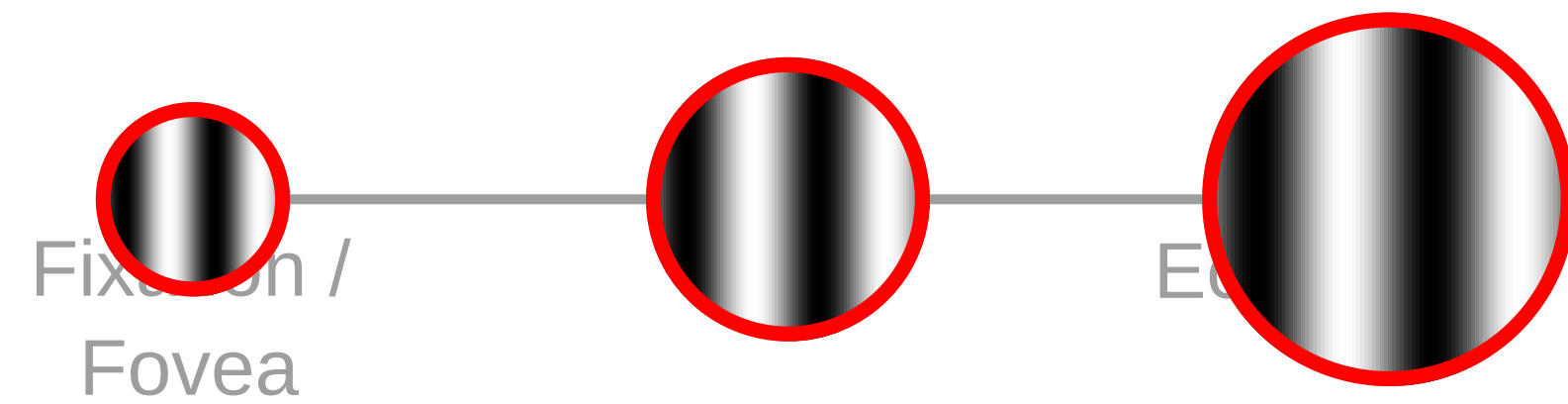


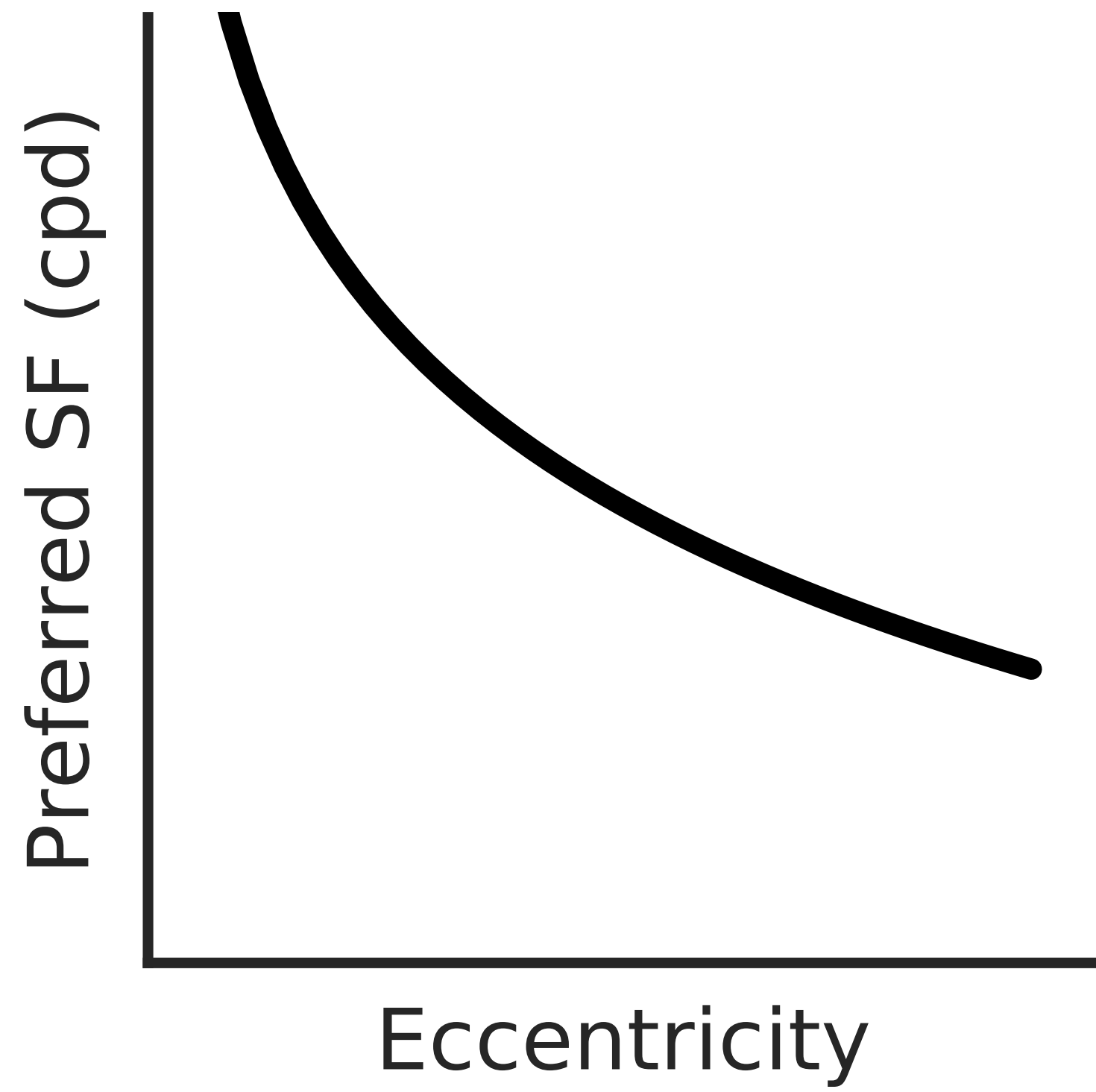


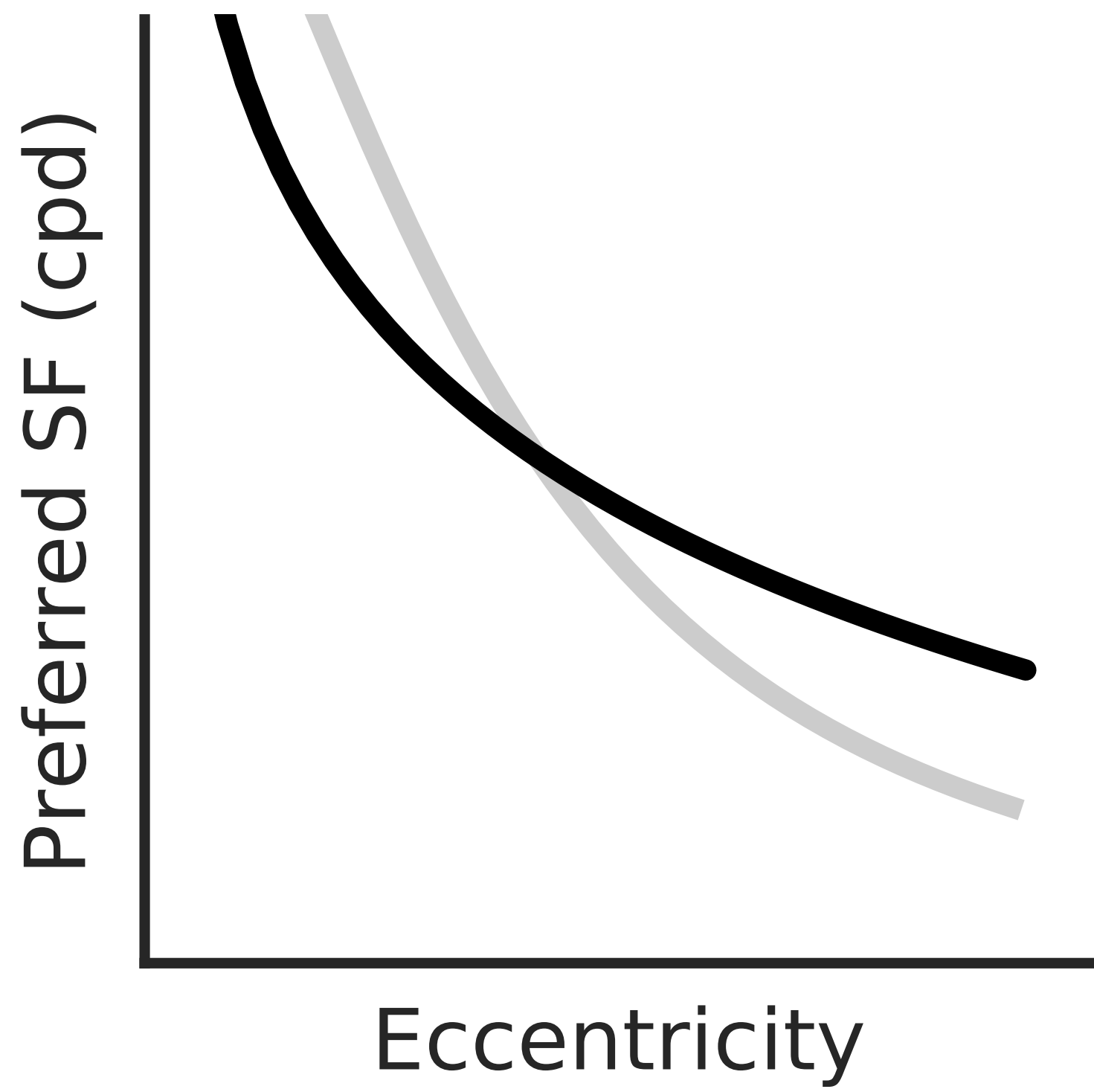
Perceptual ability is not uniform across the visual field

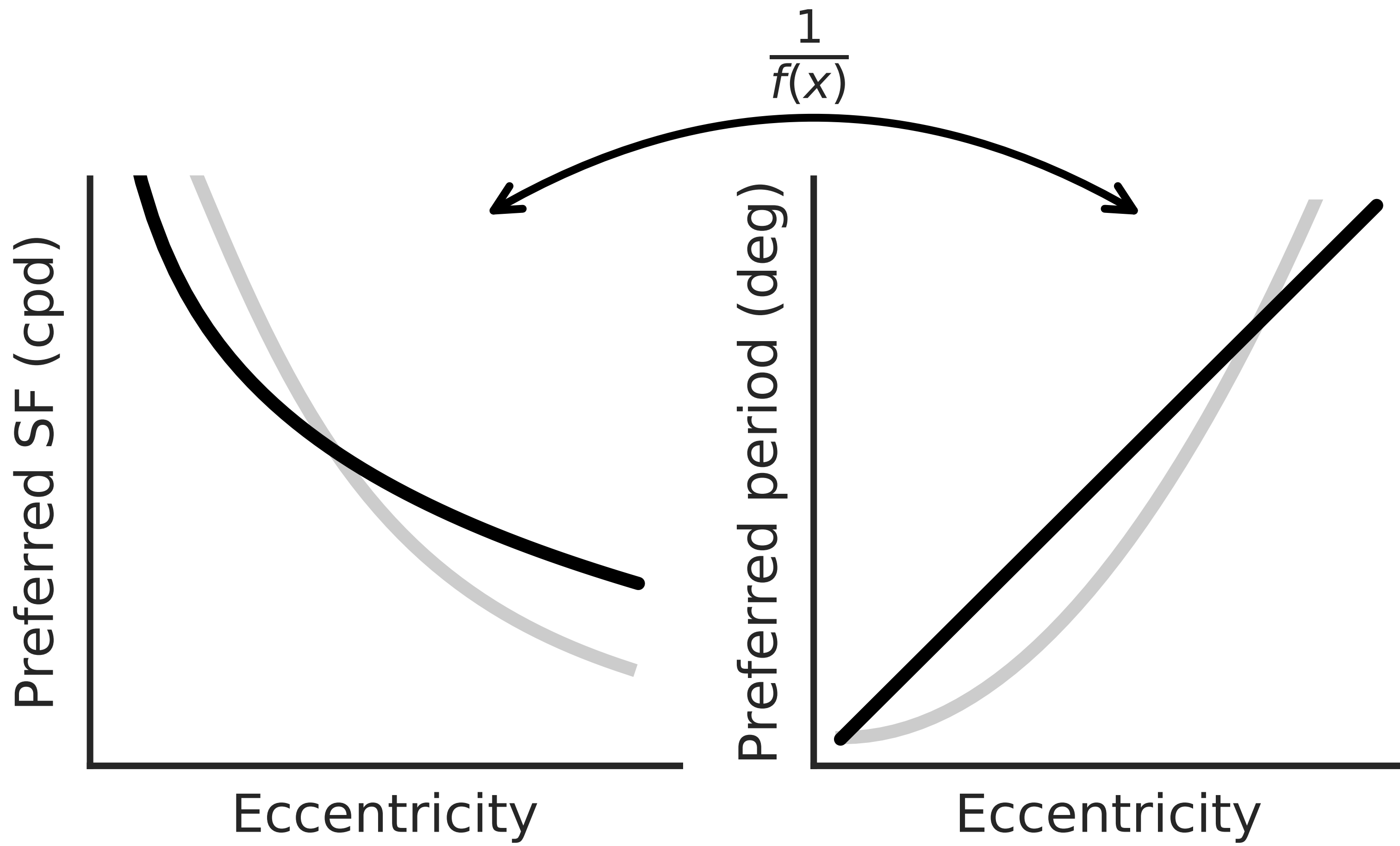


Perceptual ability is not uniform across the visual field



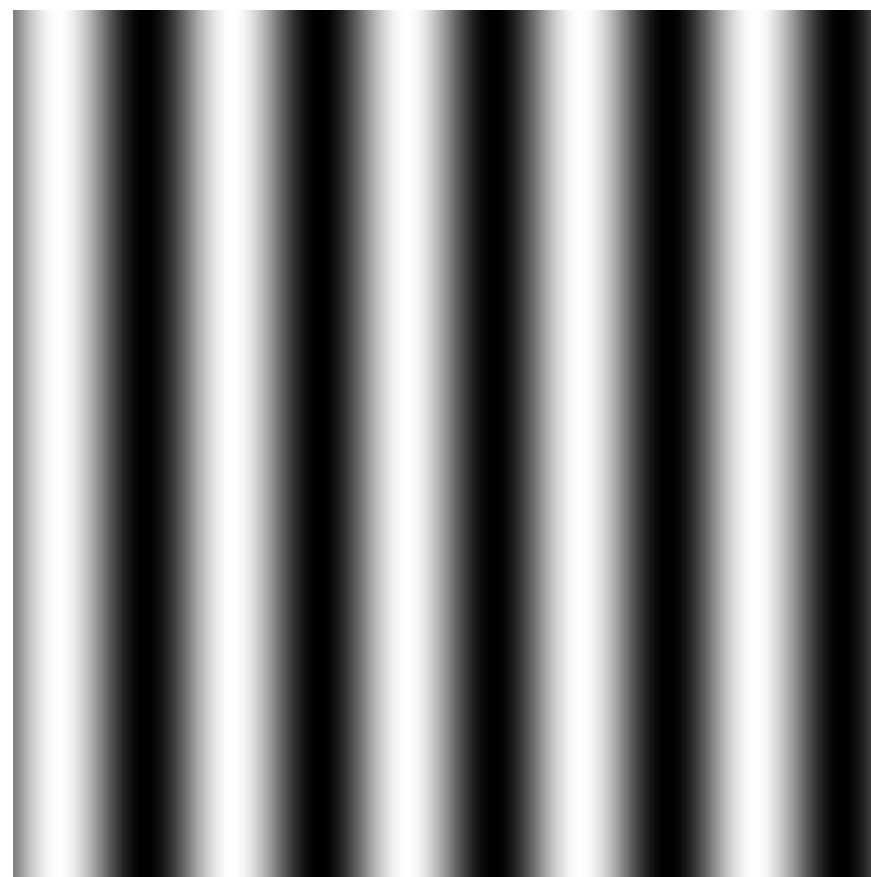




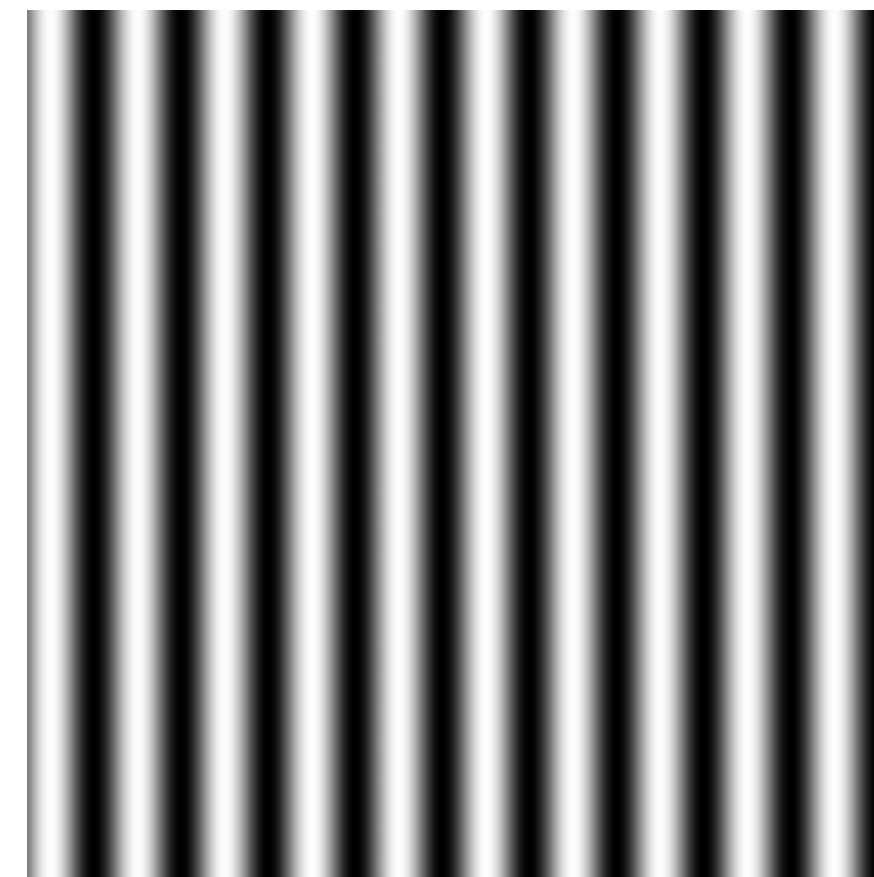




1 cycle / image

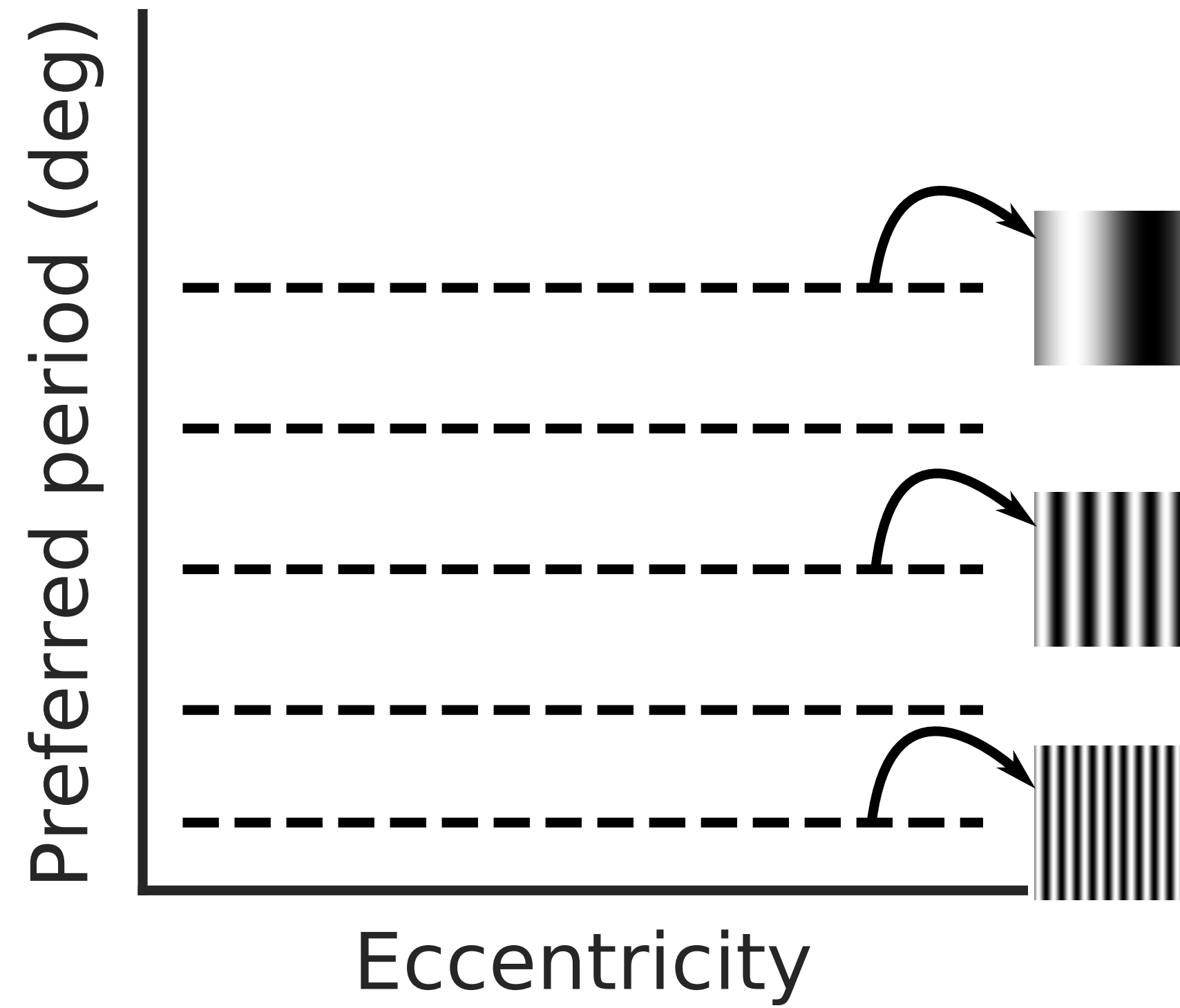


5 cycles / image

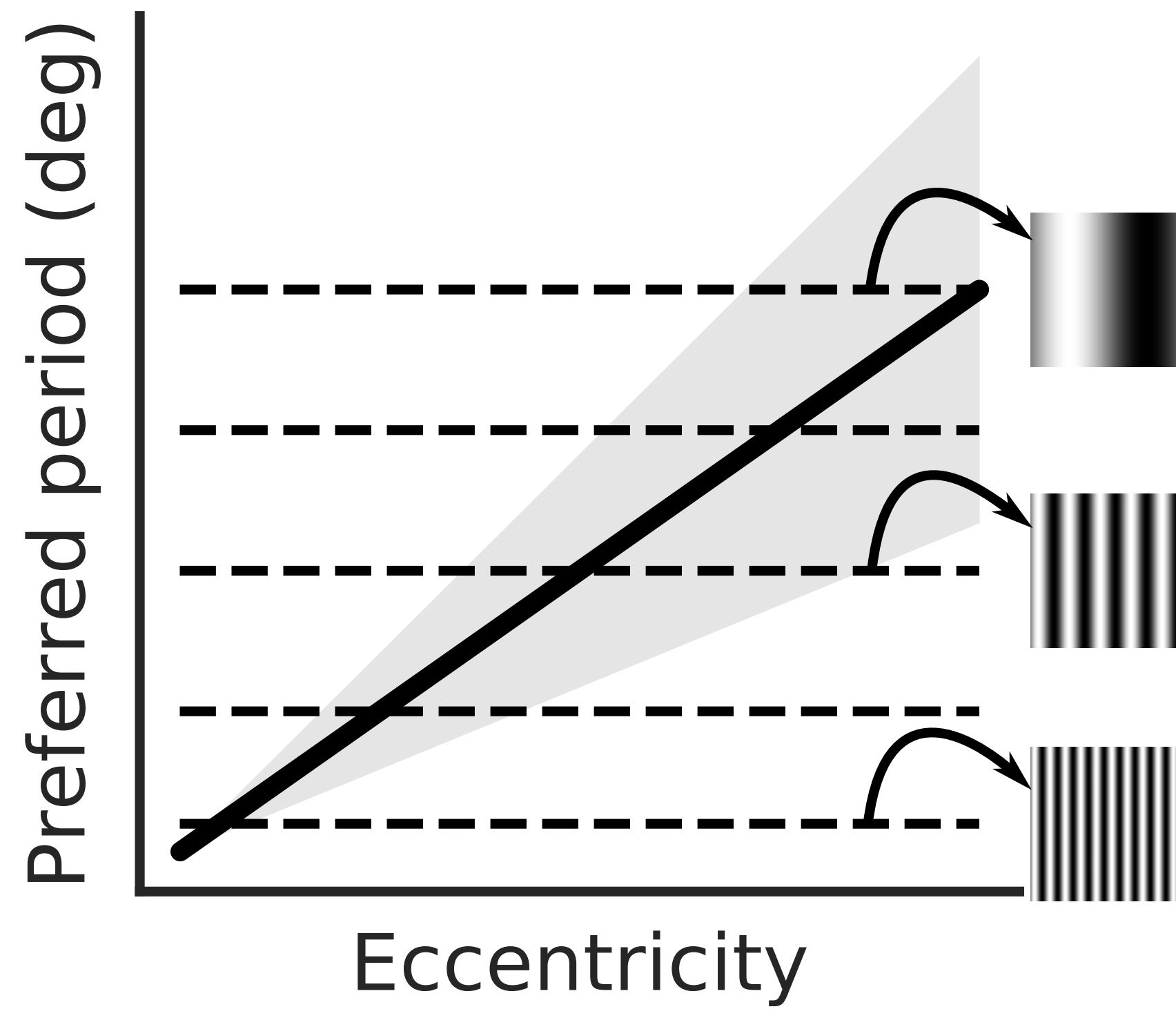


10 cycles / image

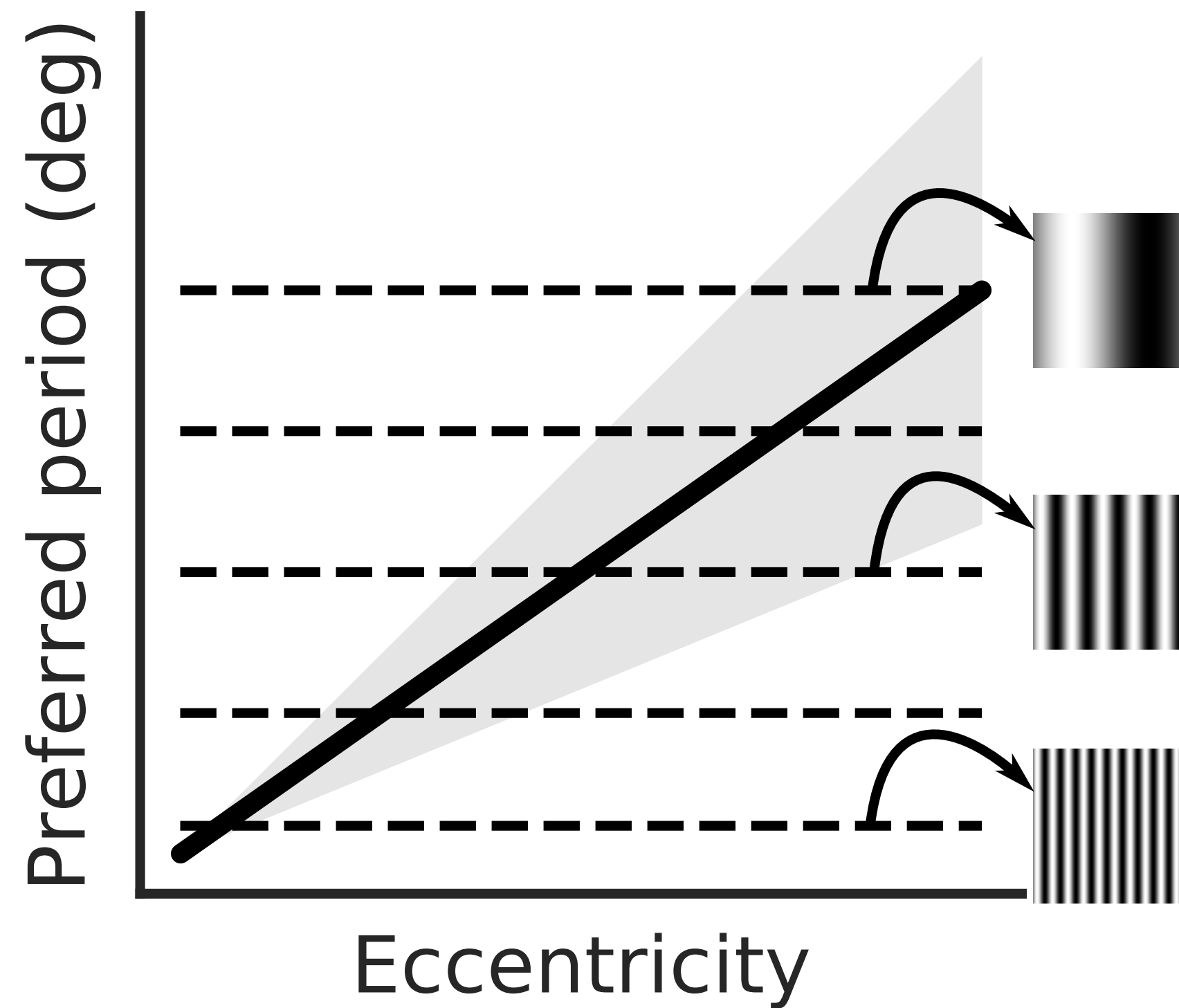
## Full-field gratings



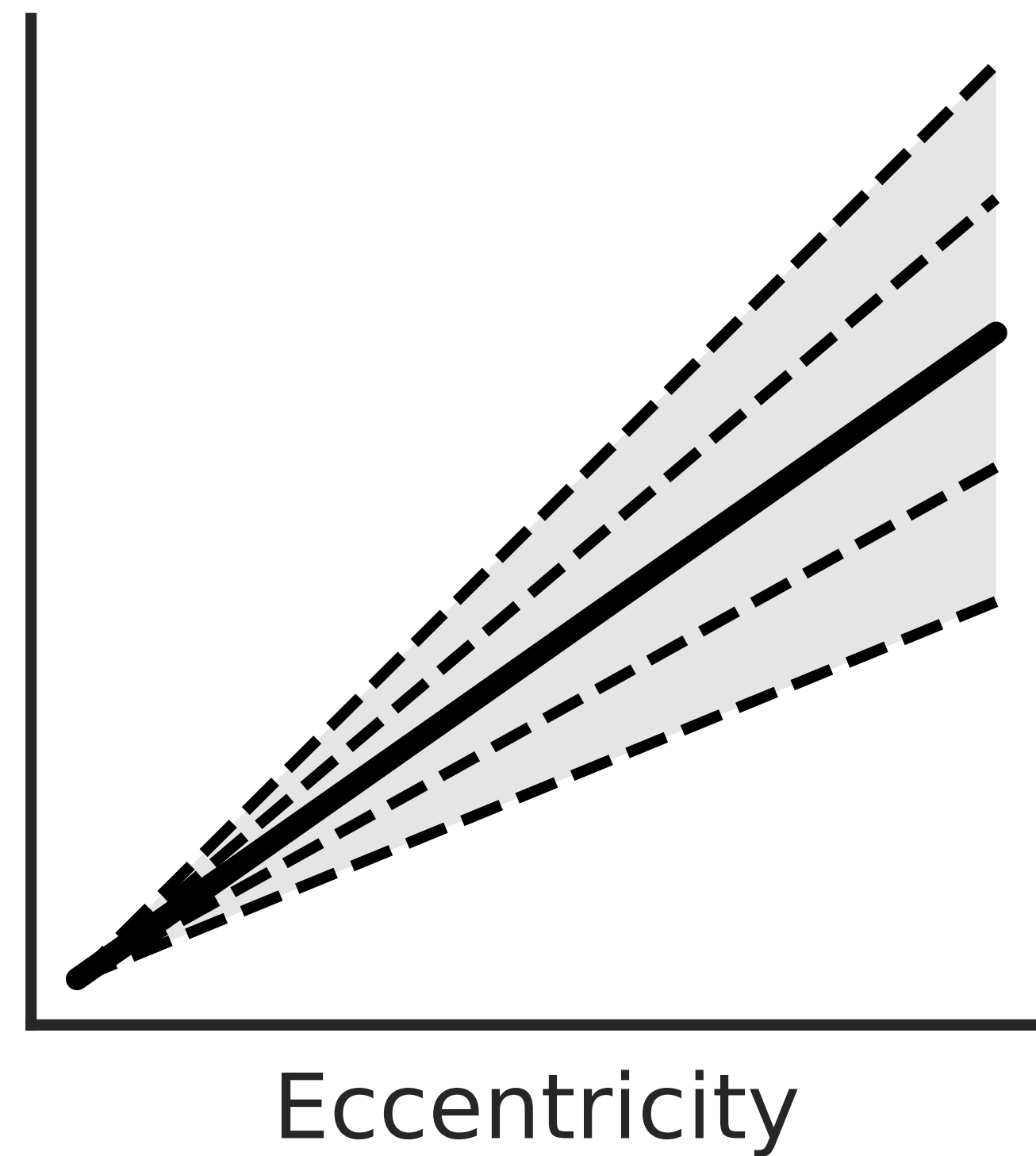
## Full-field gratings



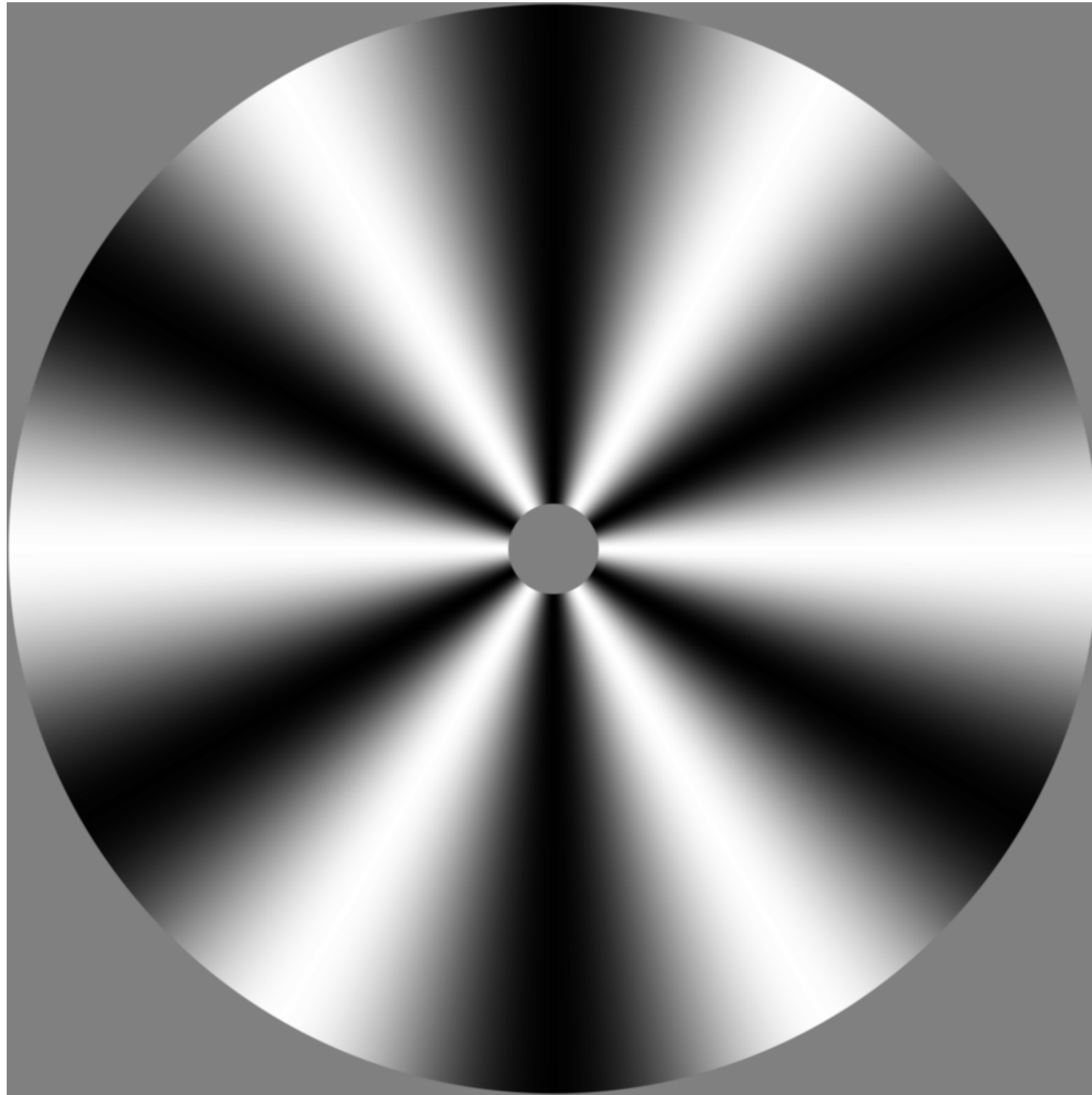
Full-field gratings



Scaled gratings

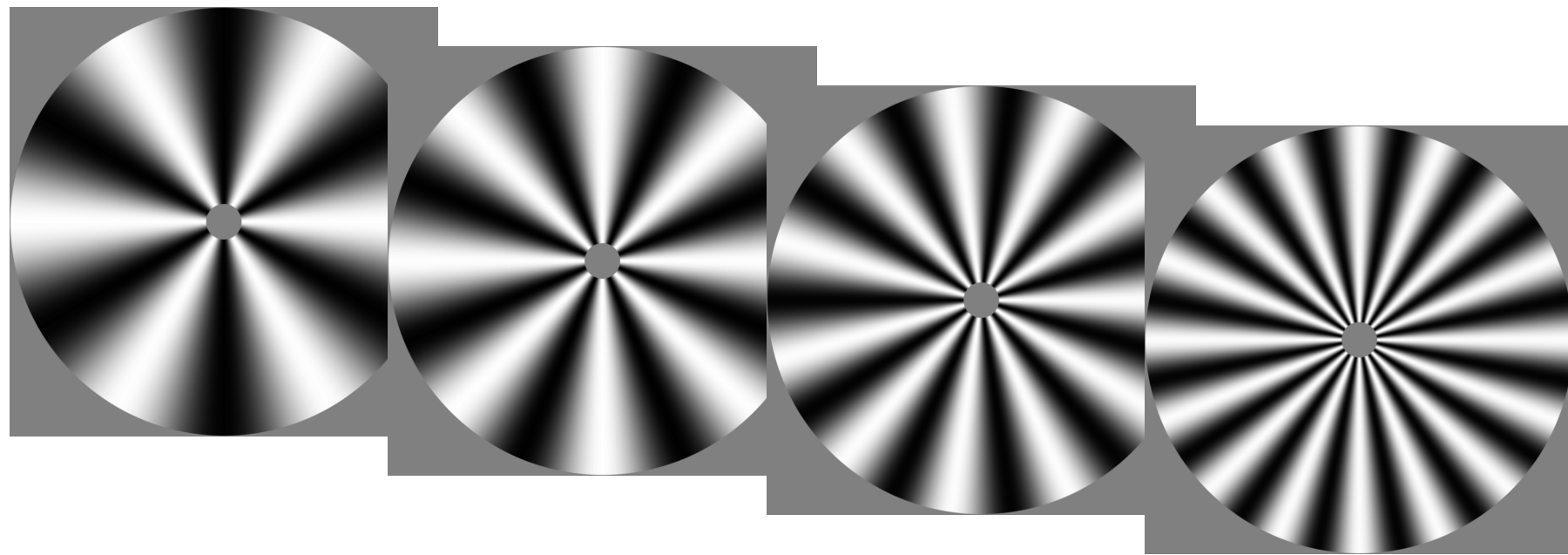


Stimulus period grows linearly with eccentricity





# Stimuli span a wide range of eccentricities

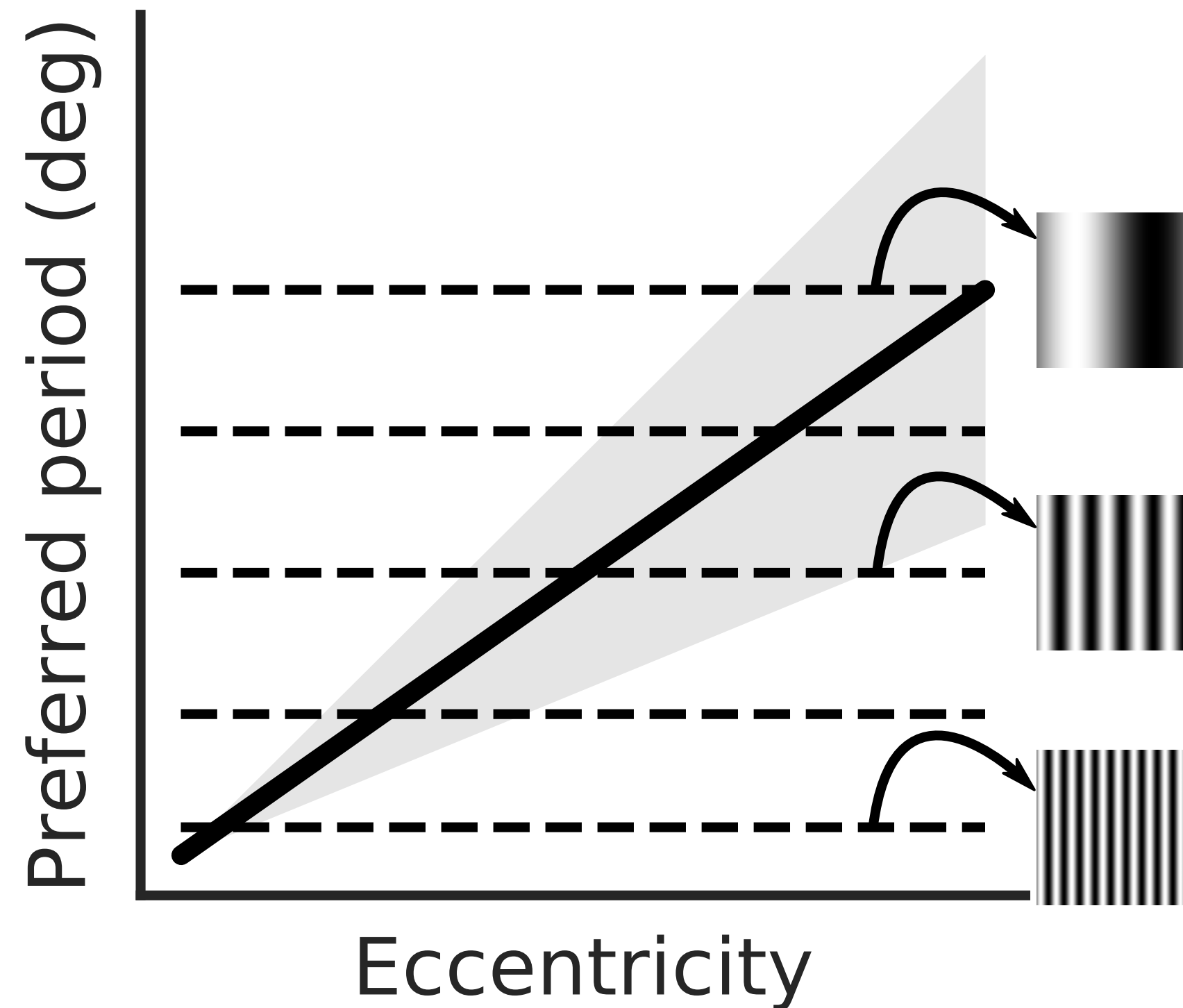


———— Increasing base frequency —————>

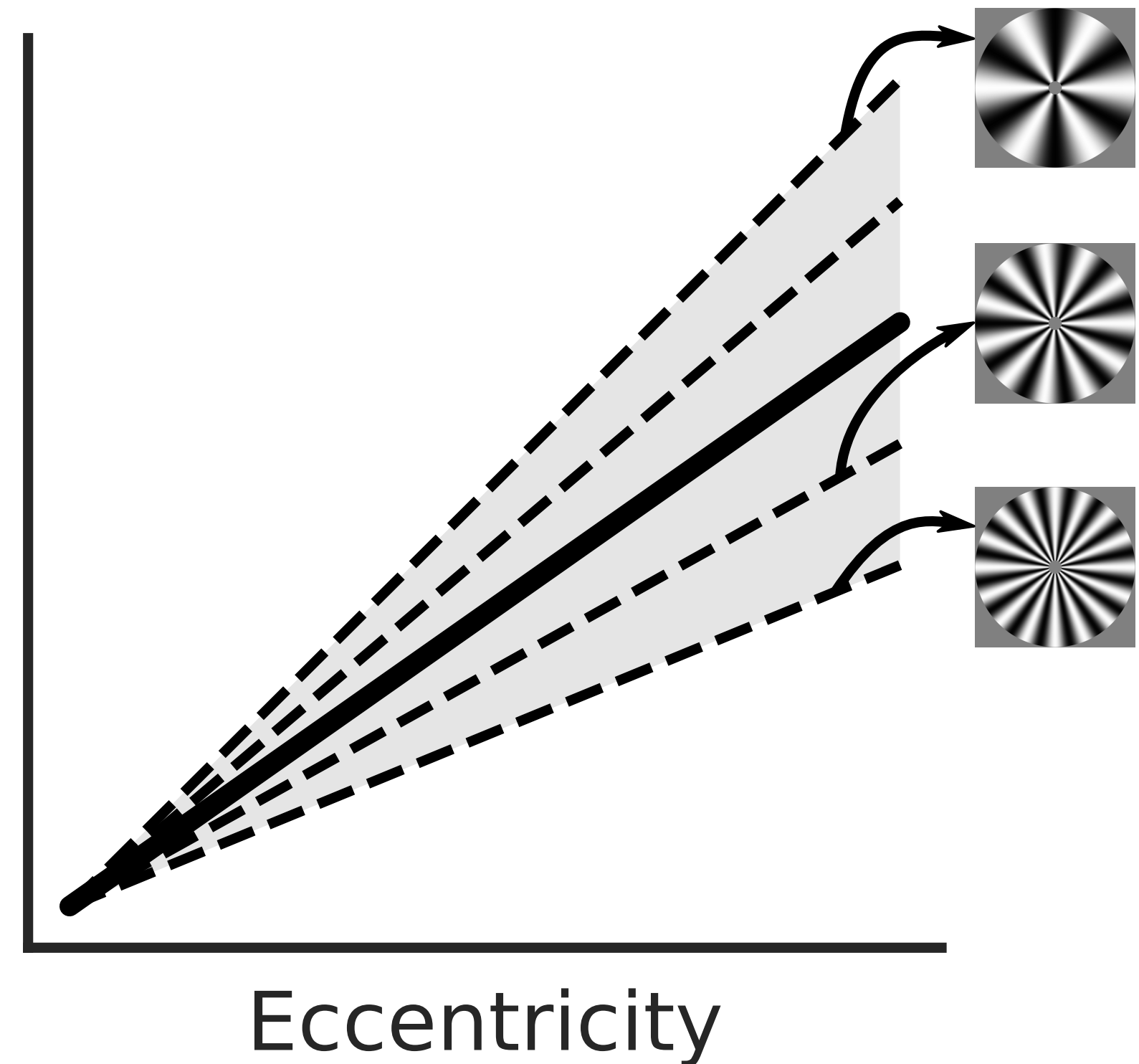


# Stimuli span a wide range of eccentricities

## Full-field gratings

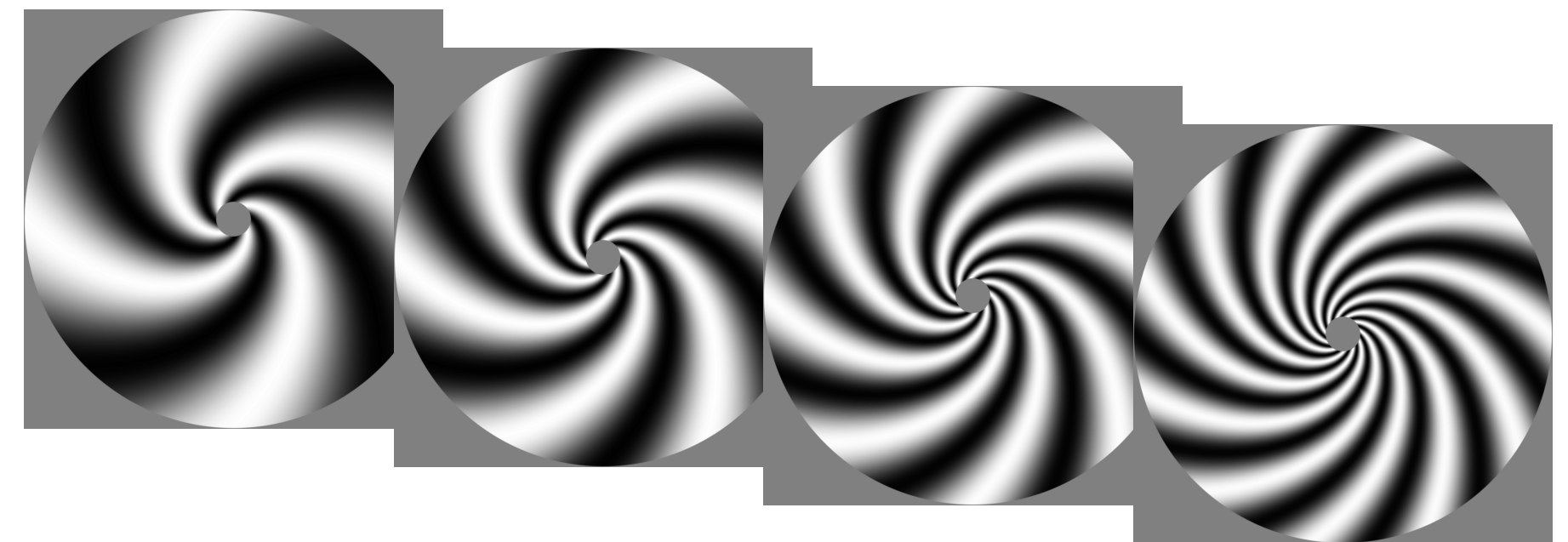
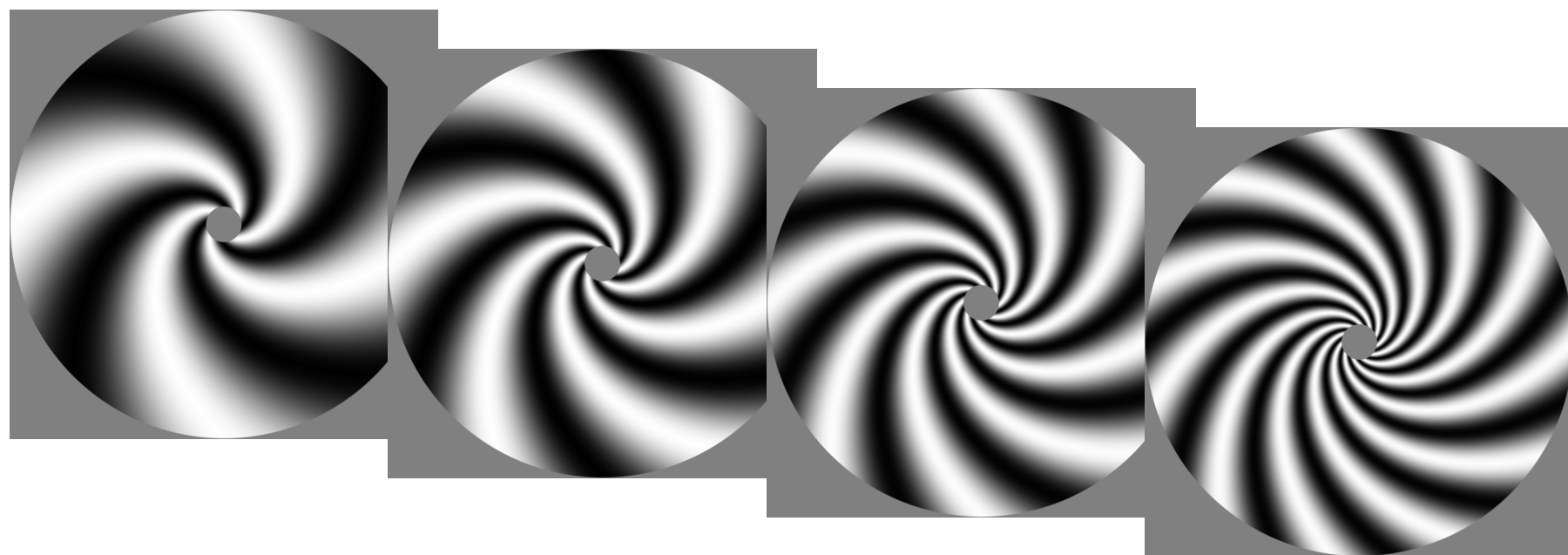
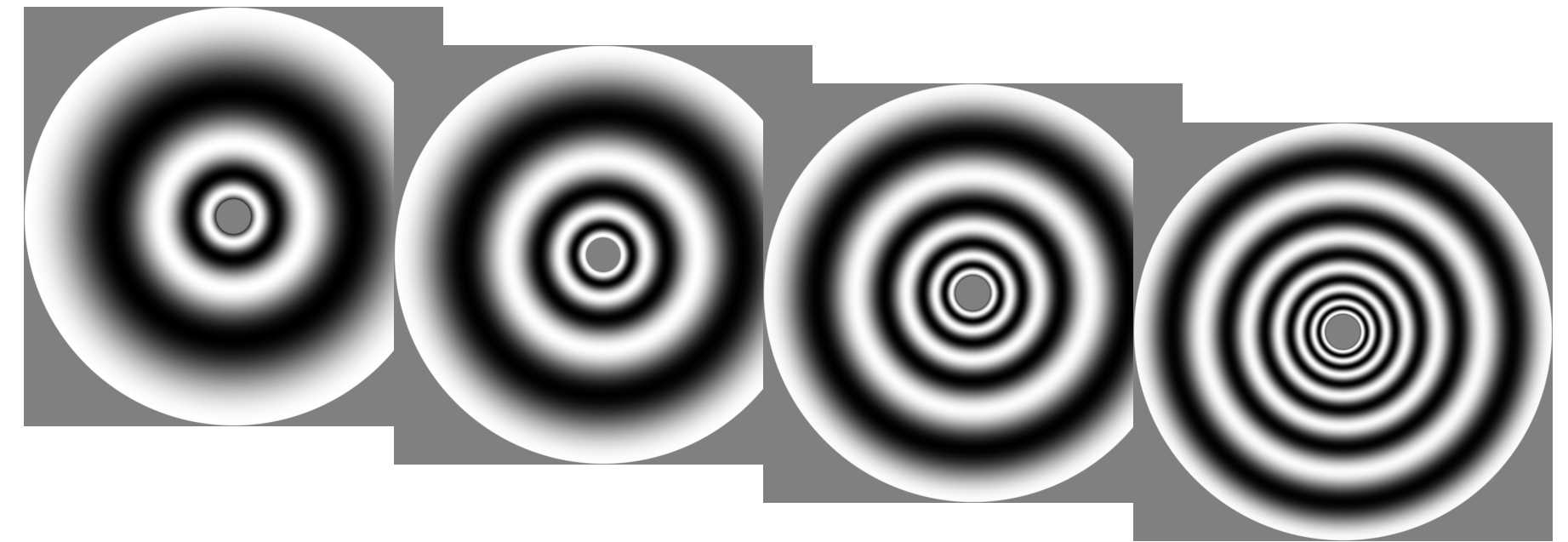
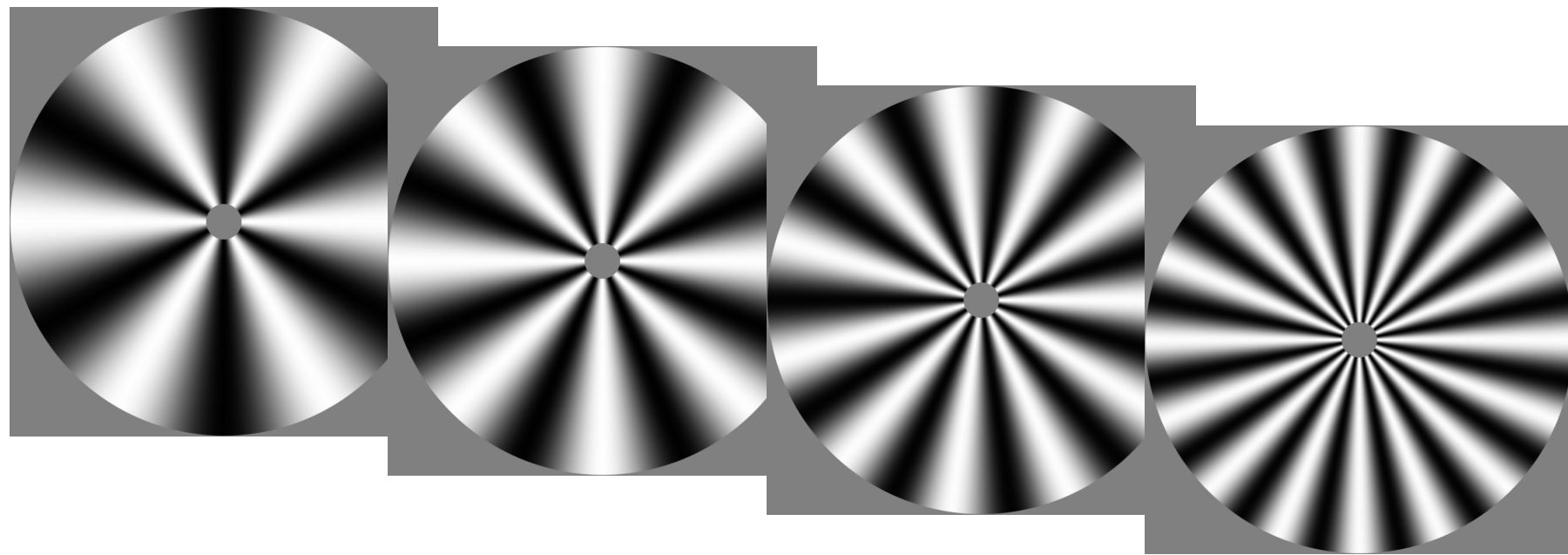


## Scaled gratings



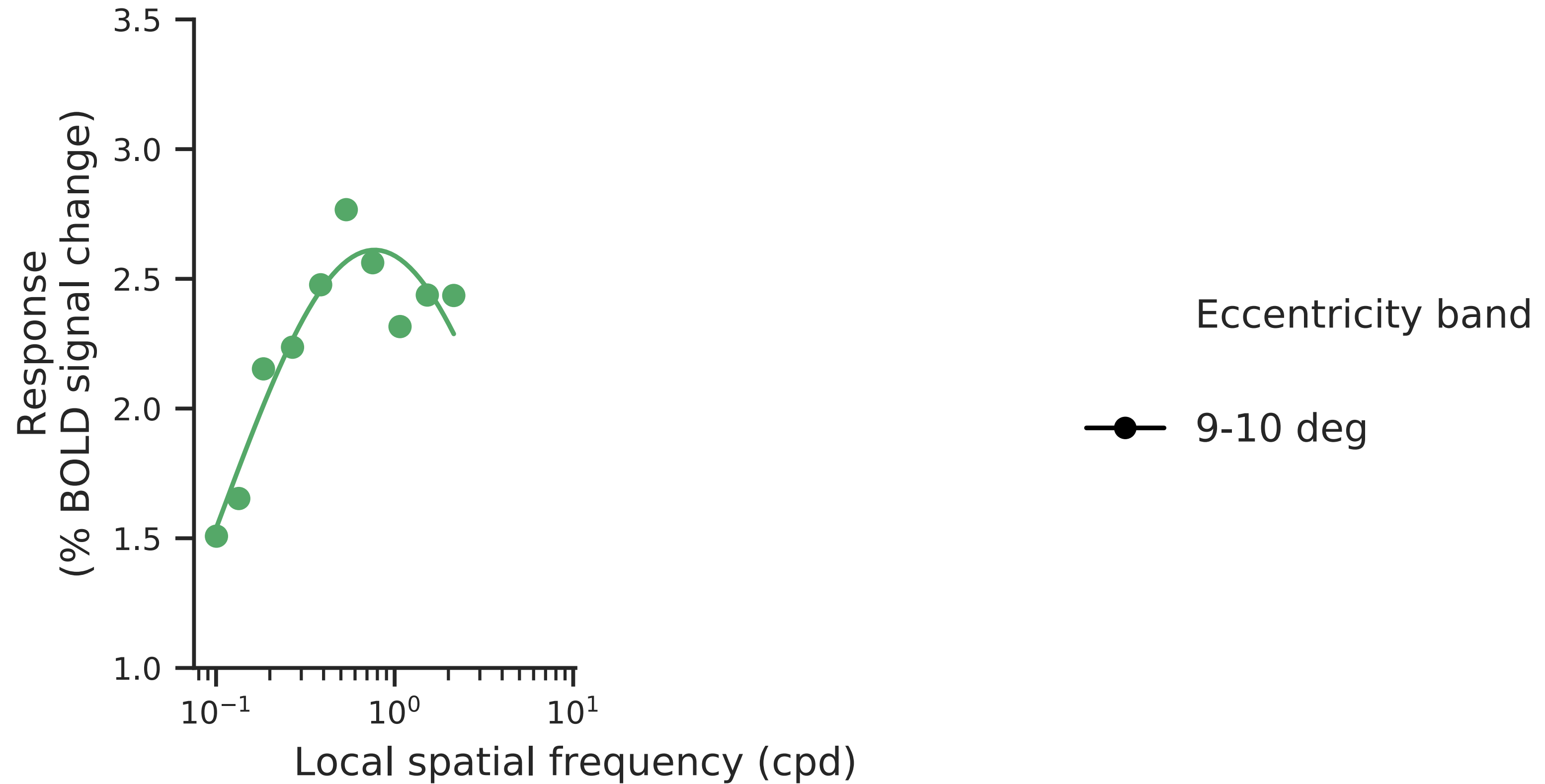


... and orientations



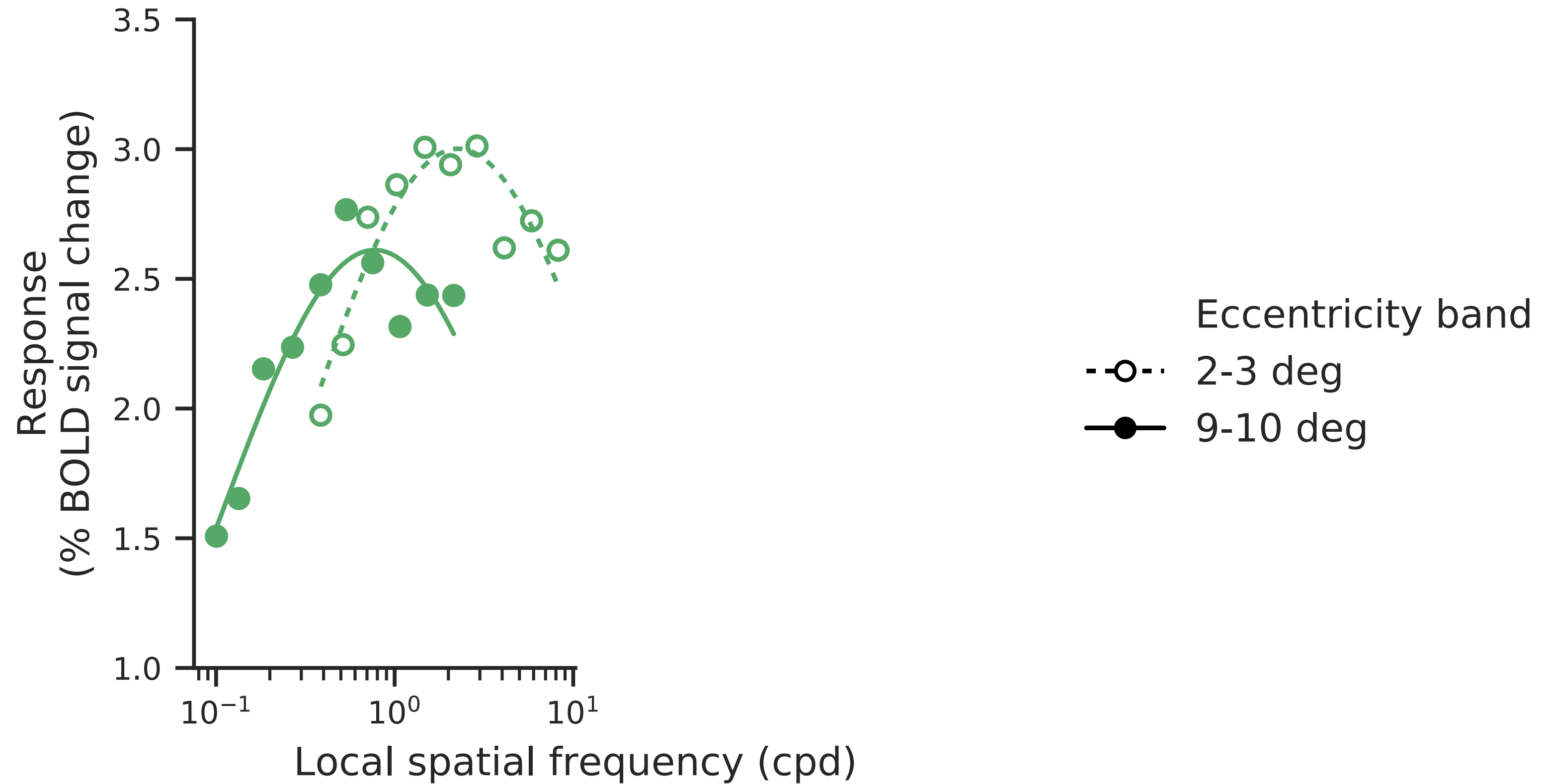


# fMRI responses are tuned for spatial frequency



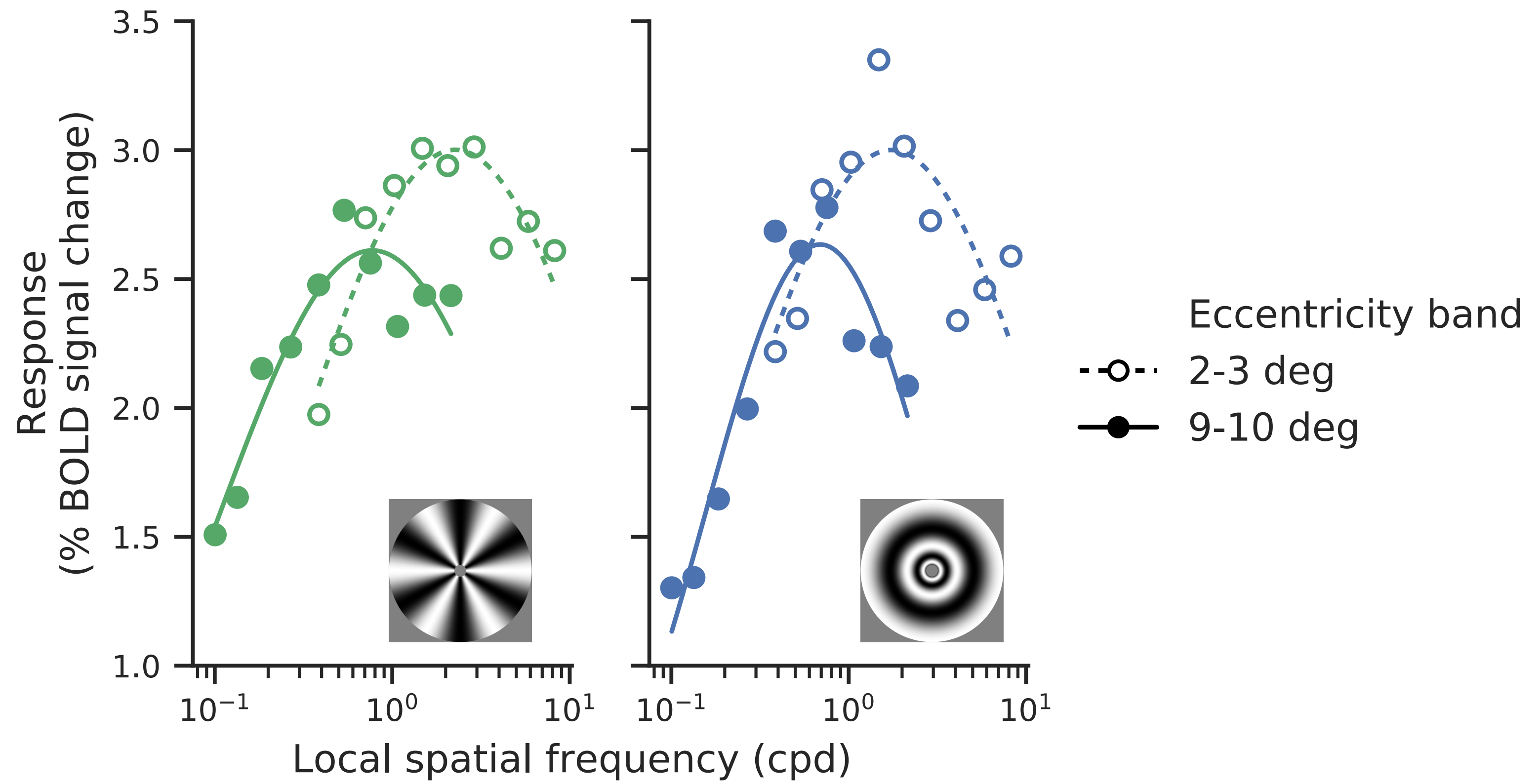


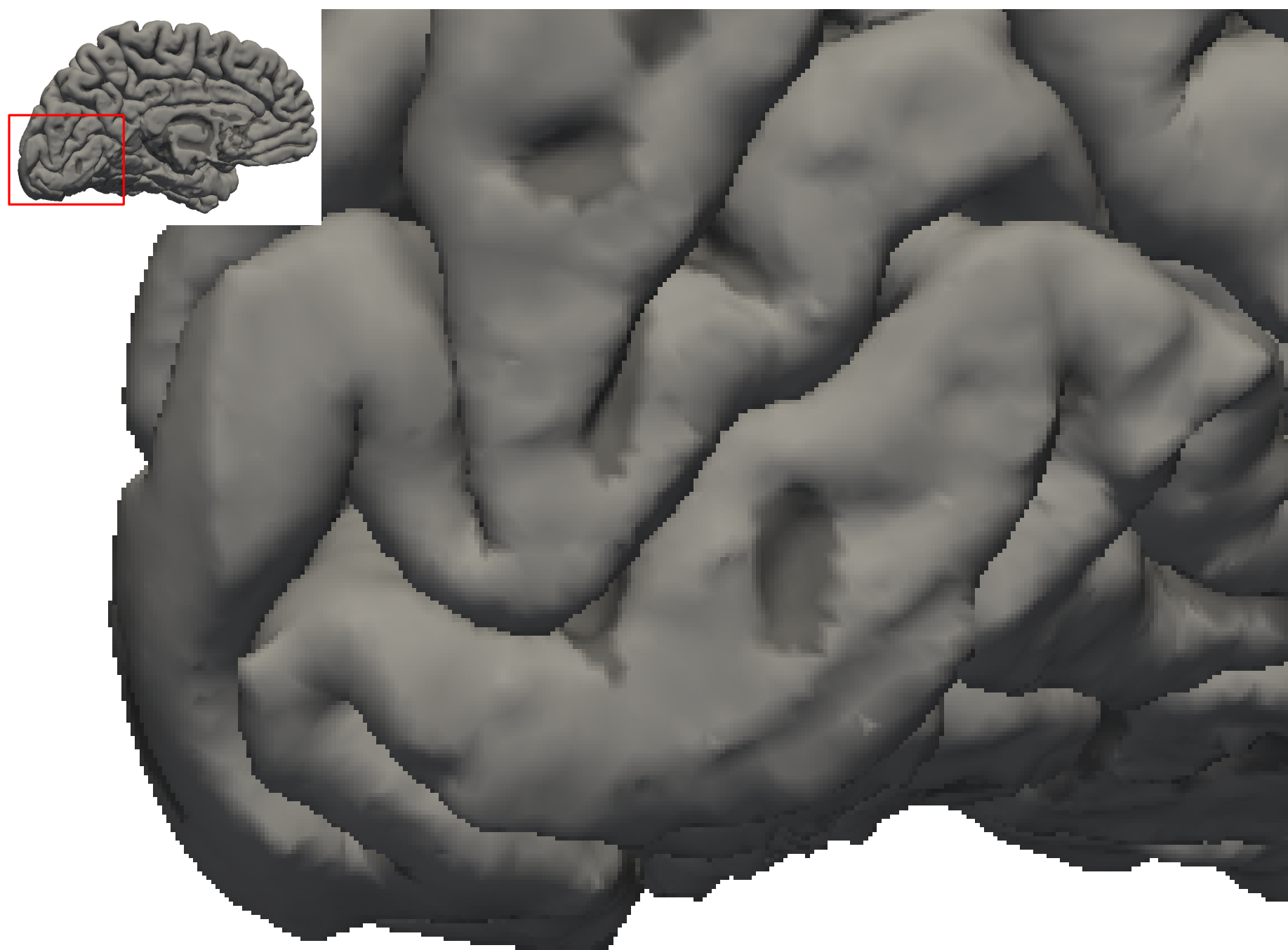
# Peak spatial frequency gets higher as eccentricity drops



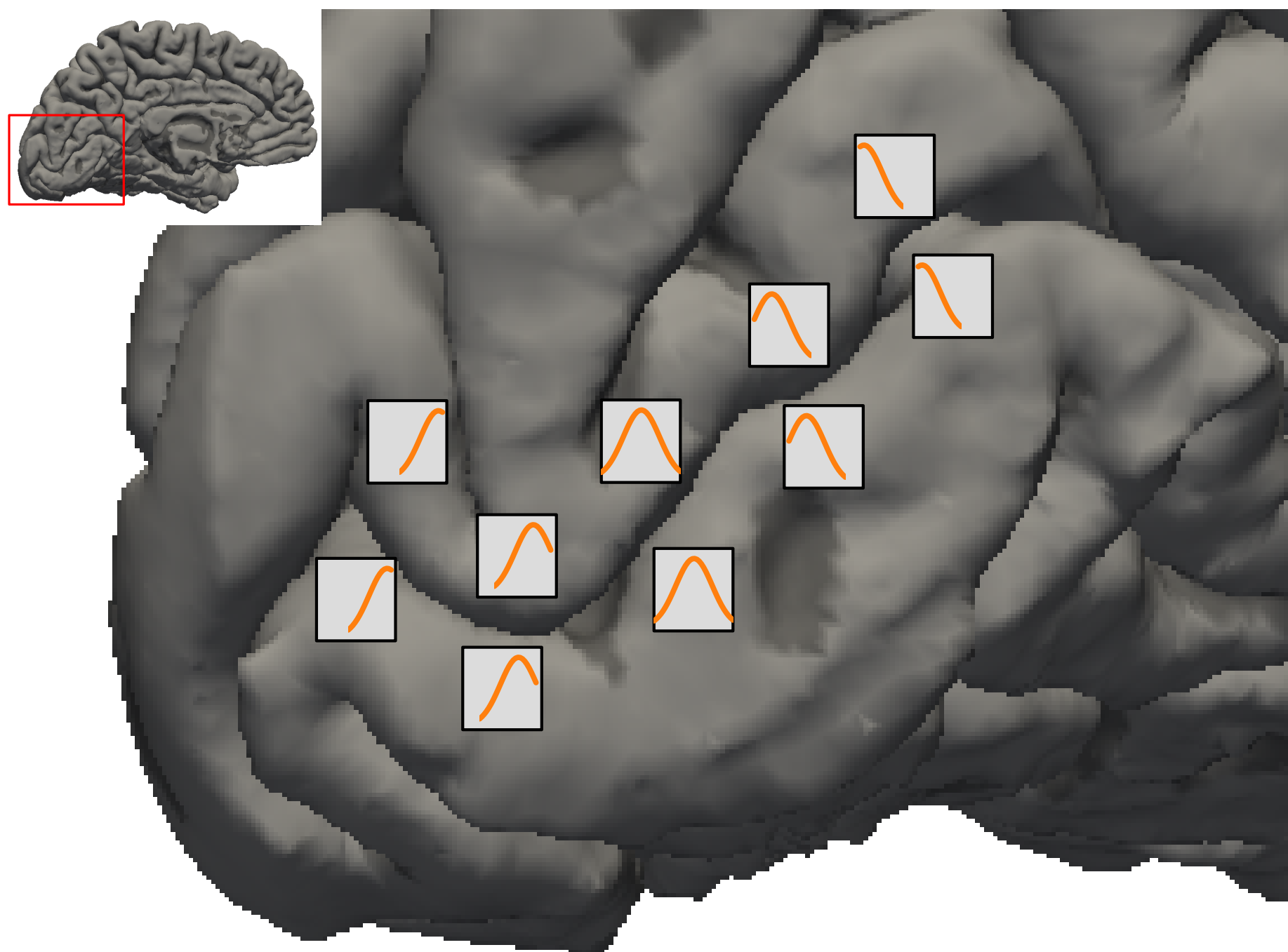


This holds across stimulus classes, though peak spatial frequency may differ

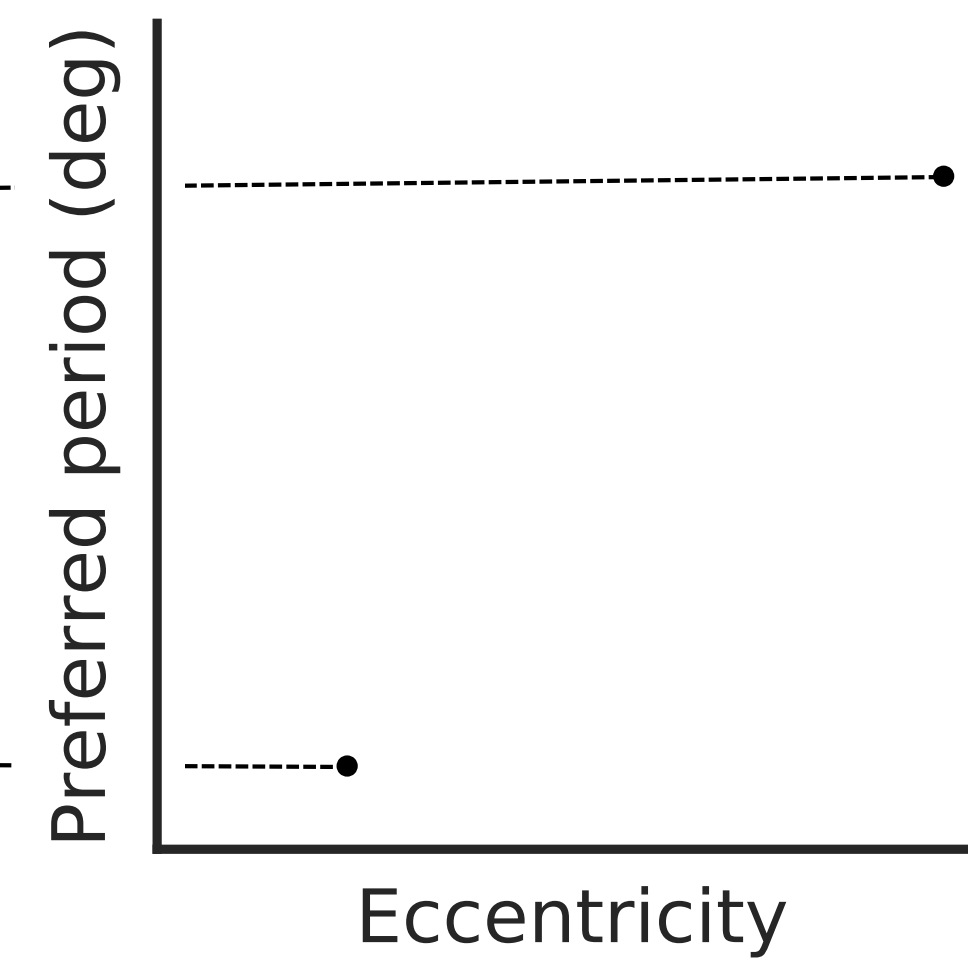
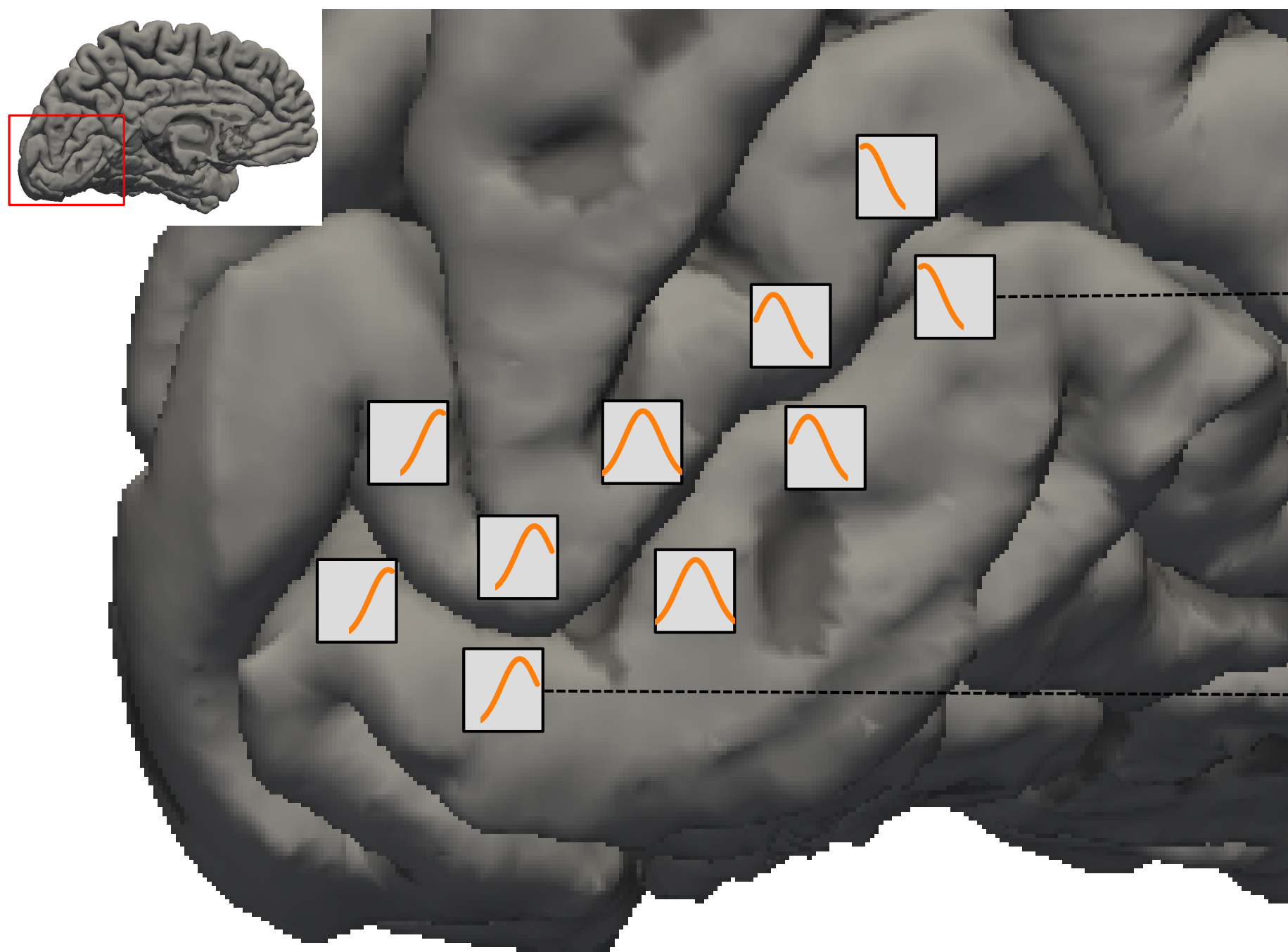




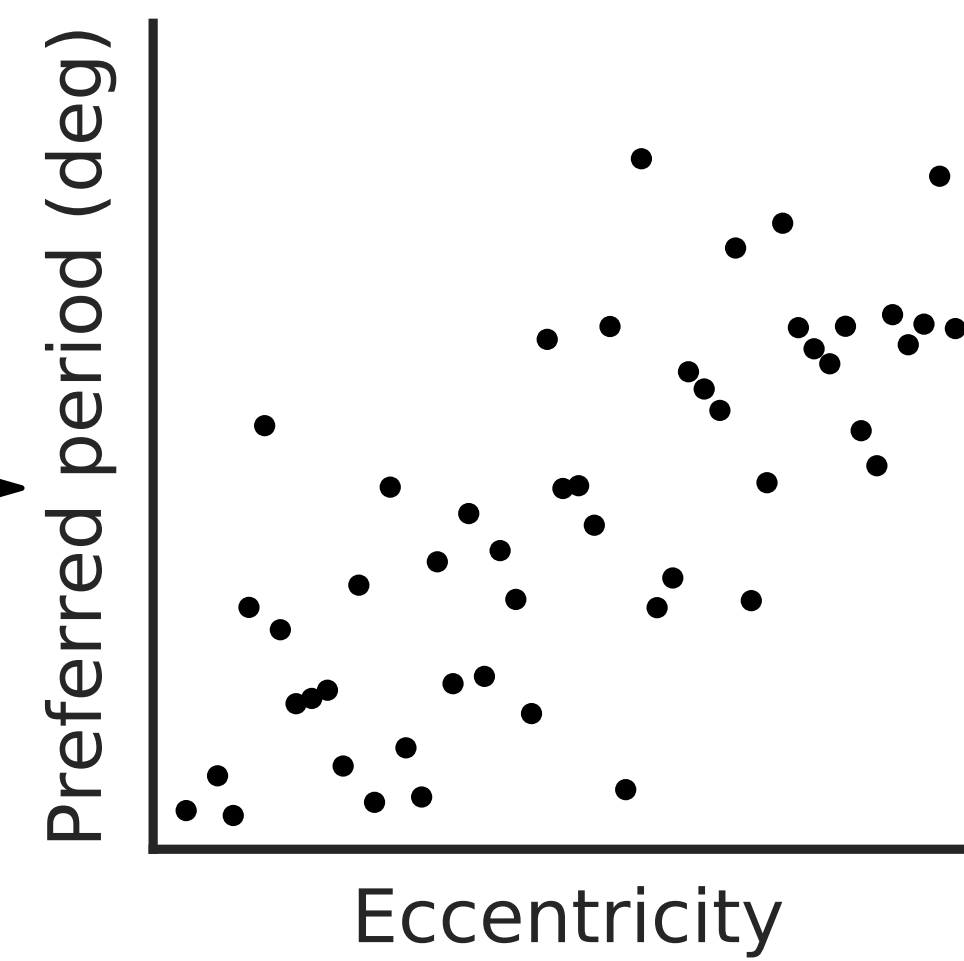
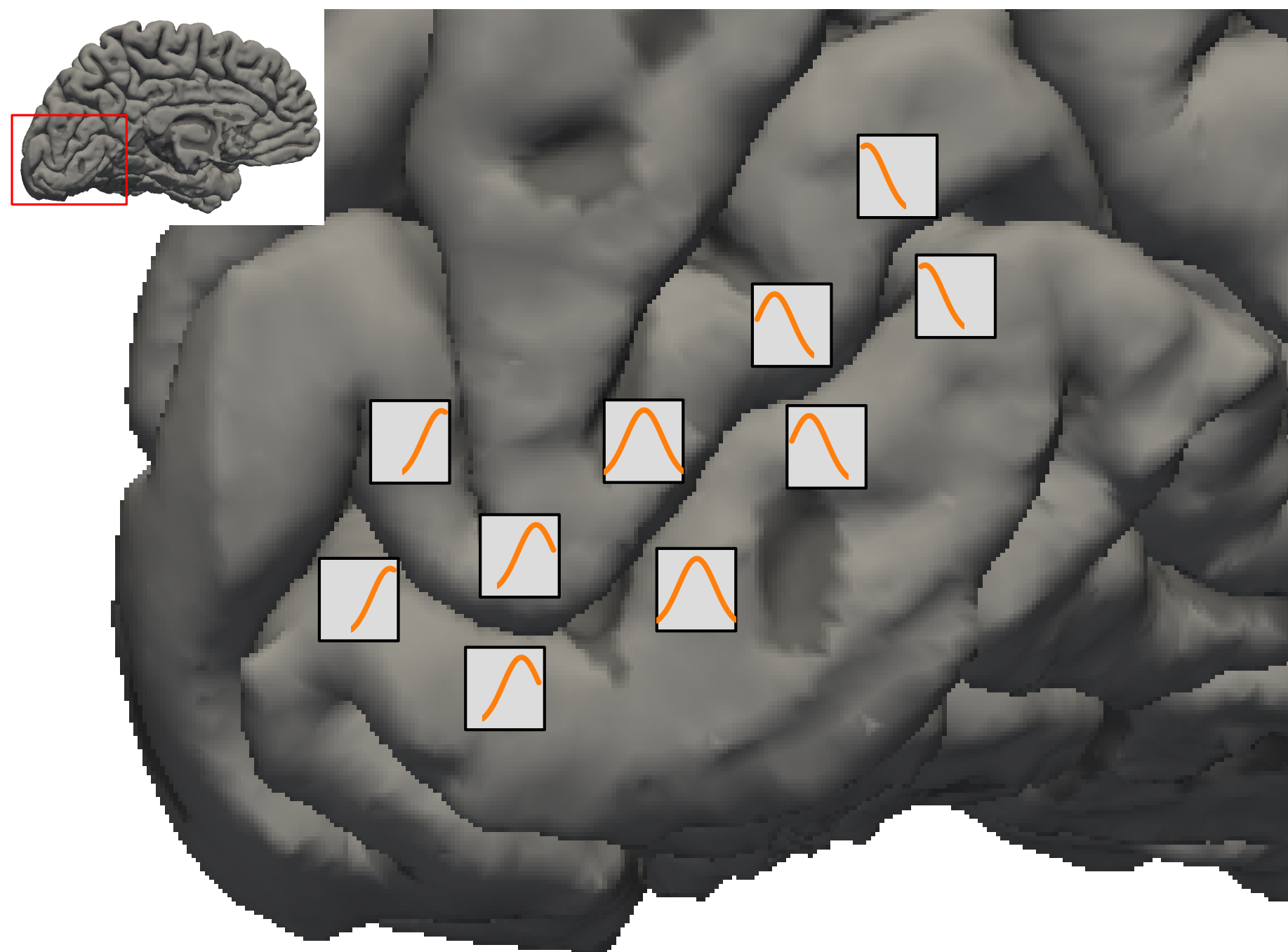




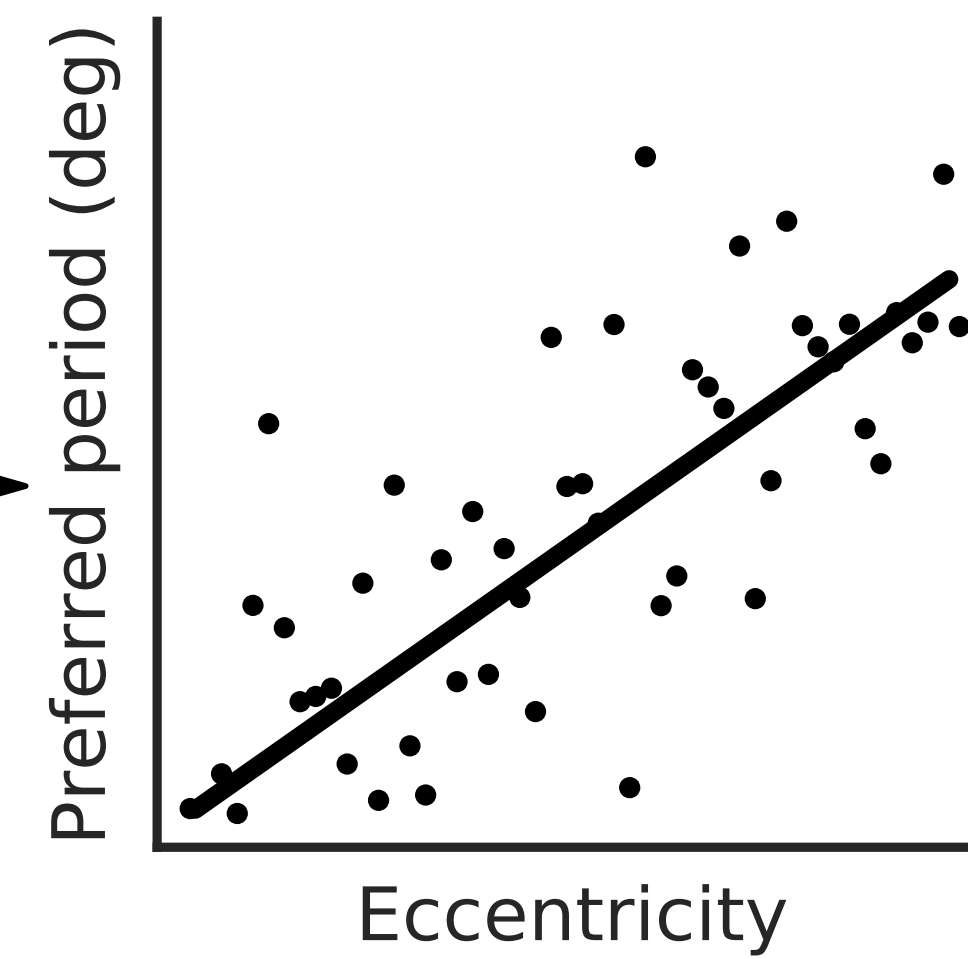
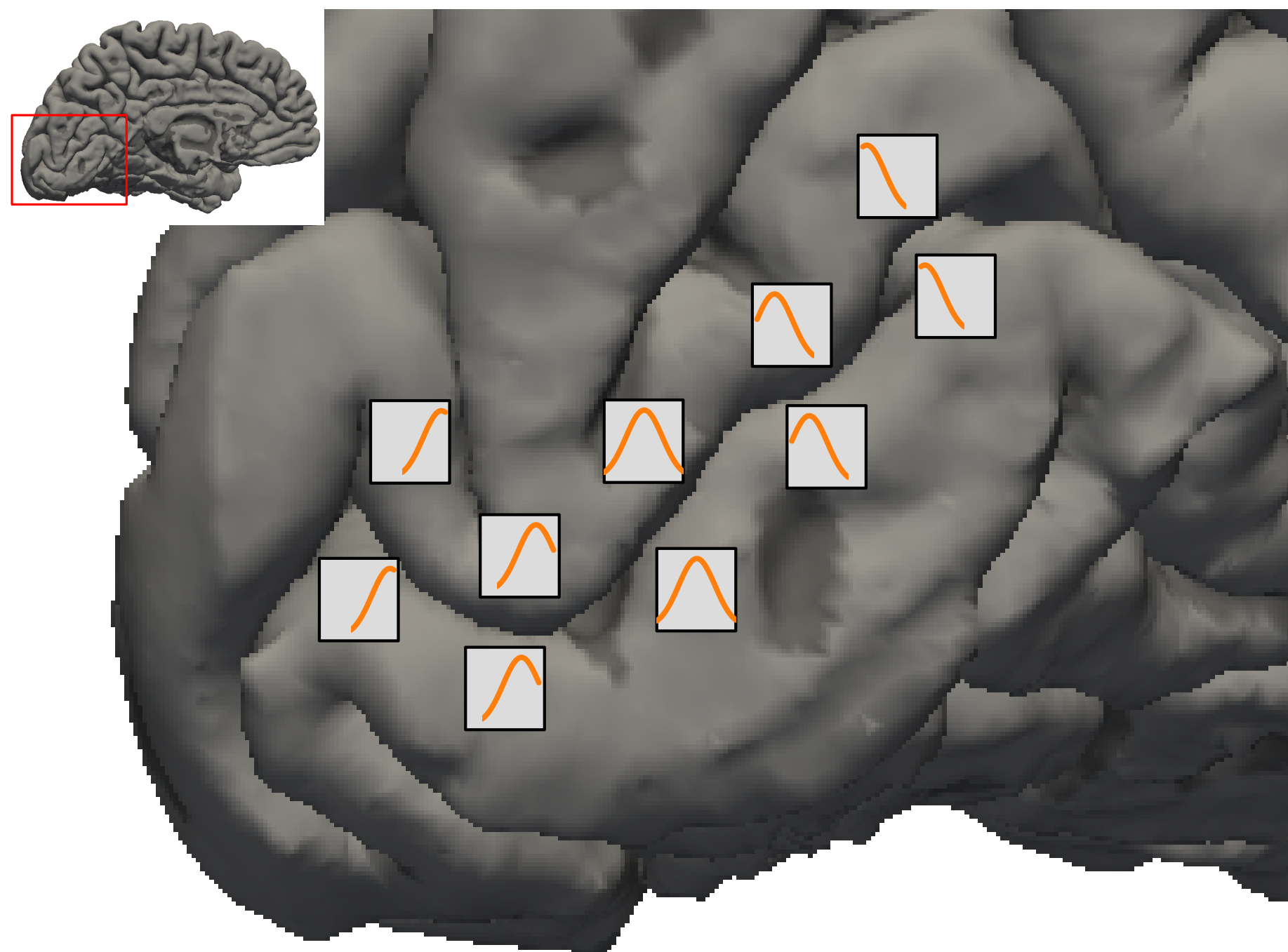




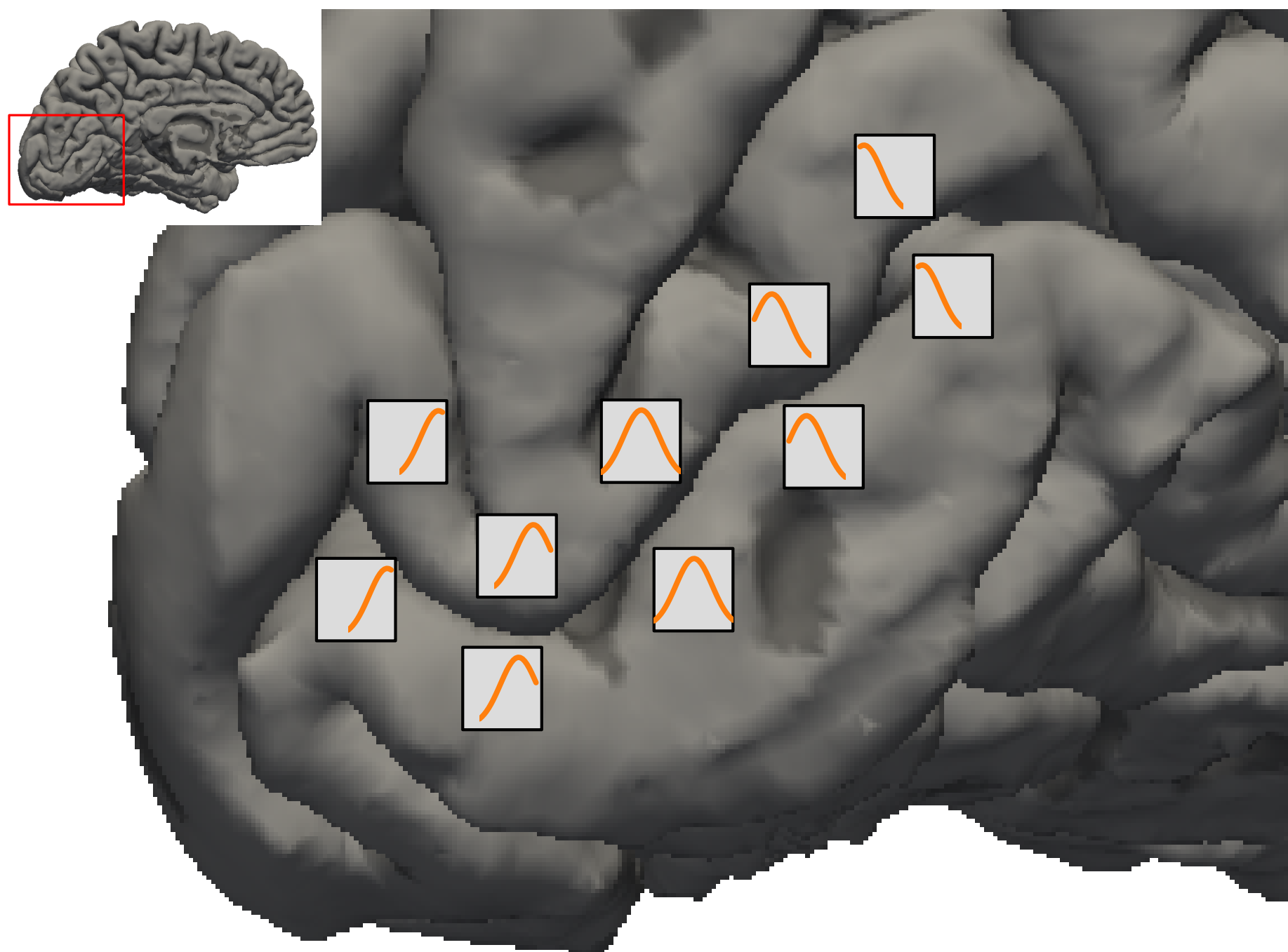










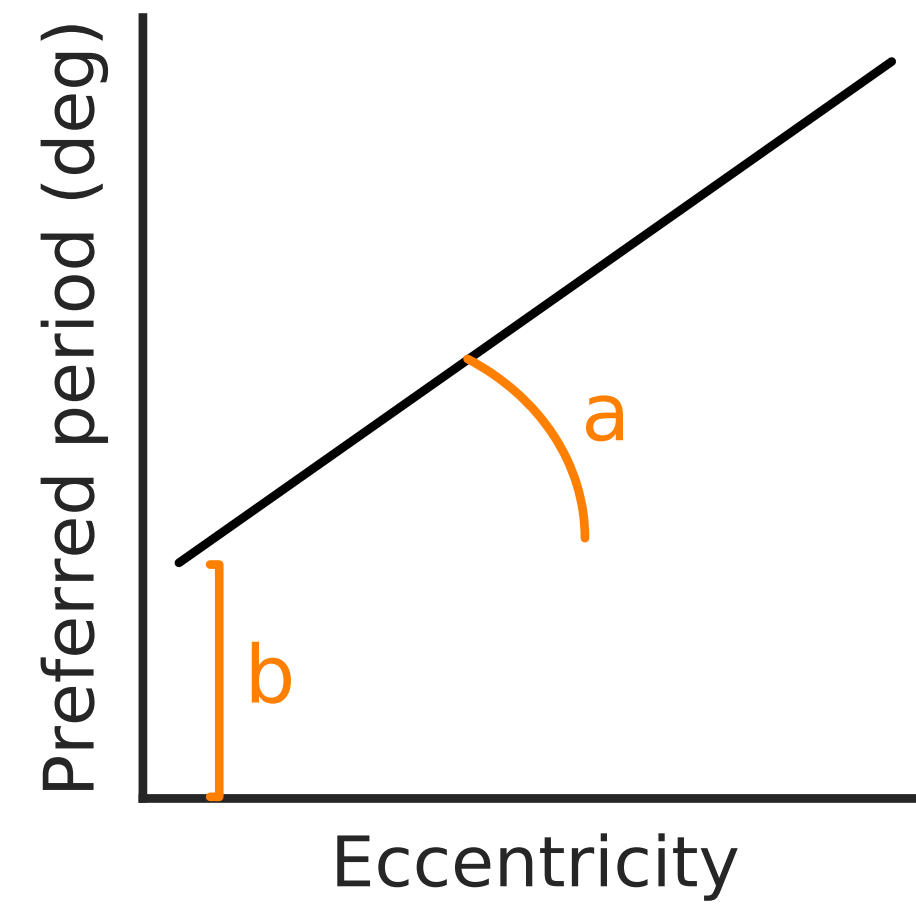


$$f(\omega, \theta, e, \phi, \dots)$$



# Model parameters

- Affine relationship between eccentricity and preferred period (2 parameters)





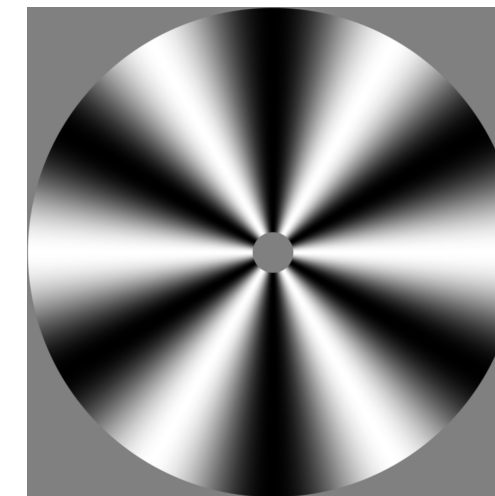
# Model parameters

- Affine relationship between eccentricity and preferred period (2 parameters)
- Modulation of preferred period by orientation (4 parameters)

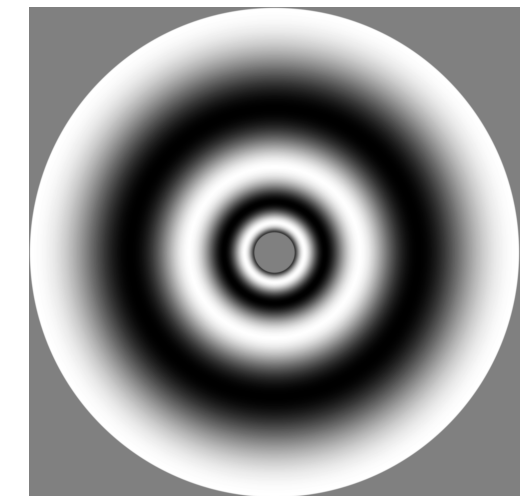


# Model parameters

- Affine relationship between eccentricity and preferred period (2 parameters)
- Modulation of preferred period by orientation:
  - Annuli vs. pinwheels (1 parameter)



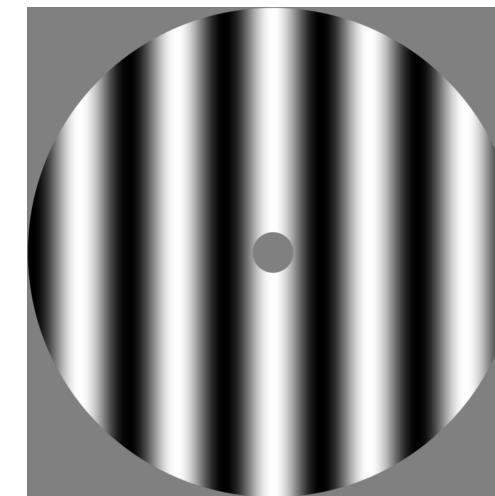
vs.



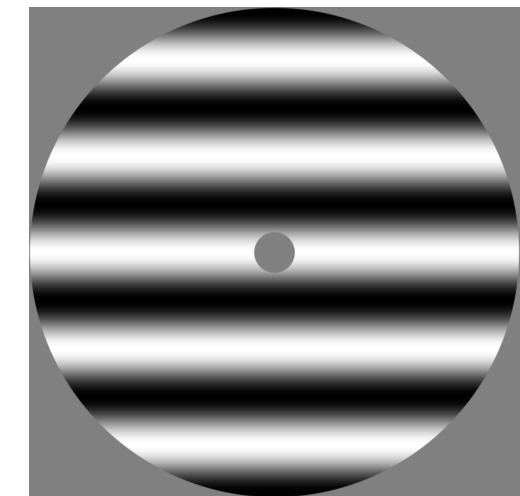


# Model parameters

- Affine relationship between eccentricity and preferred period (2 parameters)
- Modulation of preferred period by orientation:
  - Annuli vs. pinwheels (1 parameter)
  - Vertical vs. horizontal (1 parameter)



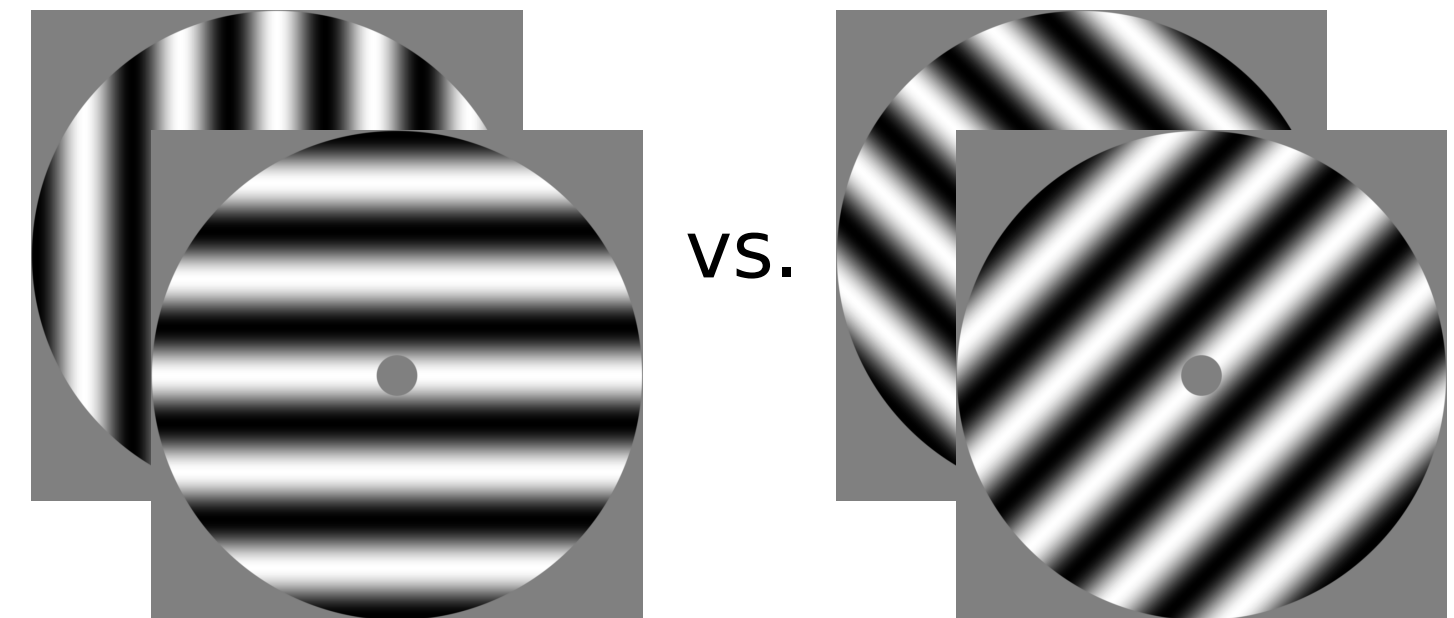
vs.





# Model parameters

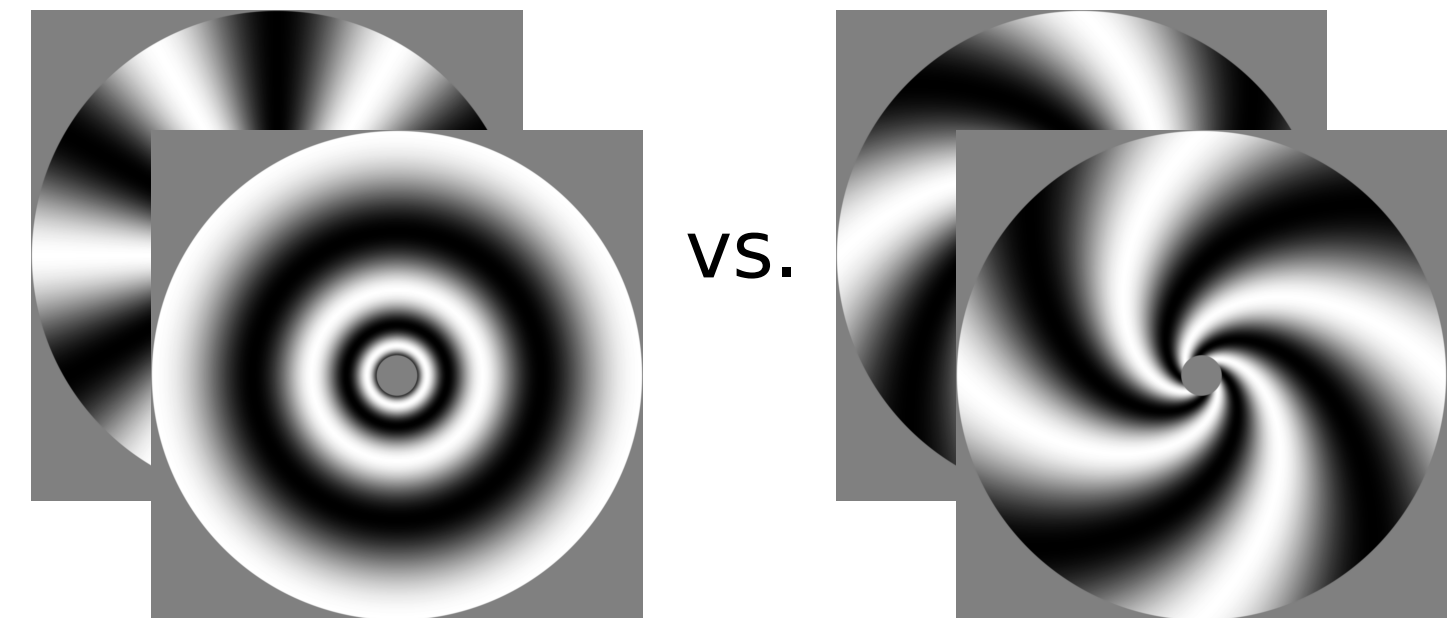
- Affine relationship between eccentricity and preferred period (2 parameters)
- Modulation of preferred period by orientation:
  - Annuli vs. pinwheels (1 parameter)
  - Vertical vs. horizontal (1 parameter)
  - Cardinals vs. obliques (1 parameter)





# Model parameters

- Affine relationship between eccentricity and preferred period (2 parameters)
- Modulation of preferred period by orientation:
  - Annuli vs. pinwheels (1 parameter)
  - Vertical vs. horizontal (1 parameter)
  - Cardinals vs. obliques (1 parameter)
  - Annuli / pinwheels vs. spirals (1 parameter)





# Model parameters

- Affine relationship between eccentricity and preferred period (2 parameters)
- Modulation of preferred period by orientation:
  - Annuli vs. pinwheels (1 parameter)
  - Vertical vs. horizontal (1 parameter)
  - Cardinals vs. obliques (1 parameter)
  - Annuli / pinwheels vs. spirals (1 parameter)

] absolute

] relative



# Model parameters

- Affine relationship between eccentricity and preferred period (2 parameters)
- Modulation of preferred period by orientation:
  - Annuli vs. pinwheels (1 parameter)
  - Vertical vs. horizontal (1 parameter)
  - Cardinals vs. obliques (1 parameter)
  - Annuli / pinwheels vs. spirals (1 parameter)
- Modulation of amplitude within voxels (4 parameters)

absolute relative



# Model parameters

- Affine relationship between eccentricity and preferred period (2 parameters)
- Modulation of preferred period by orientation:
  - Annuli vs. pinwheels (1 parameter)
  - Vertical vs. horizontal (1 parameter)
  - Cardinals vs. obliques (1 parameter)
  - Annuli / pinwheels vs. spirals (1 parameter)
- Modulation of amplitude within voxels (4 parameters)
- Constant bandwidth in octaves (1 parameter)

absolute relative



# Model parameters

- Affine relationship between eccentricity and preferred period (2 parameters)
- Modulation of preferred period by orientation (4 parameters)
- Modulation of amplitude by orientation within voxels (4 parameters)



# Model parameters

- Affine relationship between eccentricity and preferred period (2 parameters)
- Modulation of preferred period by orientation (4 parameters)
- Modulation of amplitude by orientation within voxels (4 parameters)
- Constant bandwidth in octaves (1 parameter)

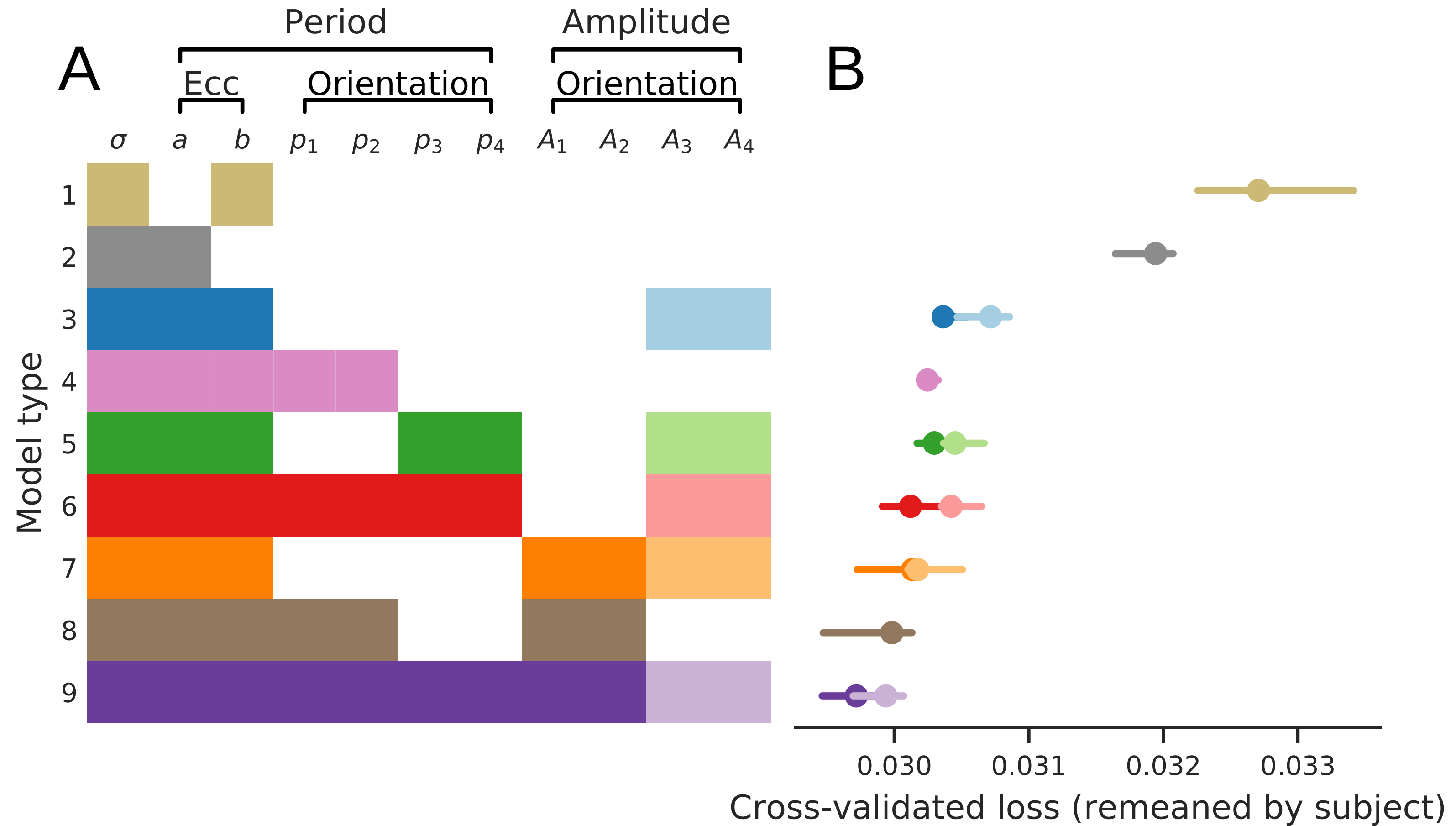


# Model parameters

- Affine relationship between eccentricity and preferred period (2 parameters)
- Modulation of preferred period by orientation (4 parameters)
- Modulation of amplitude by orientation within voxels (4 parameters)
- Constant bandwidth in octaves (1 parameter)

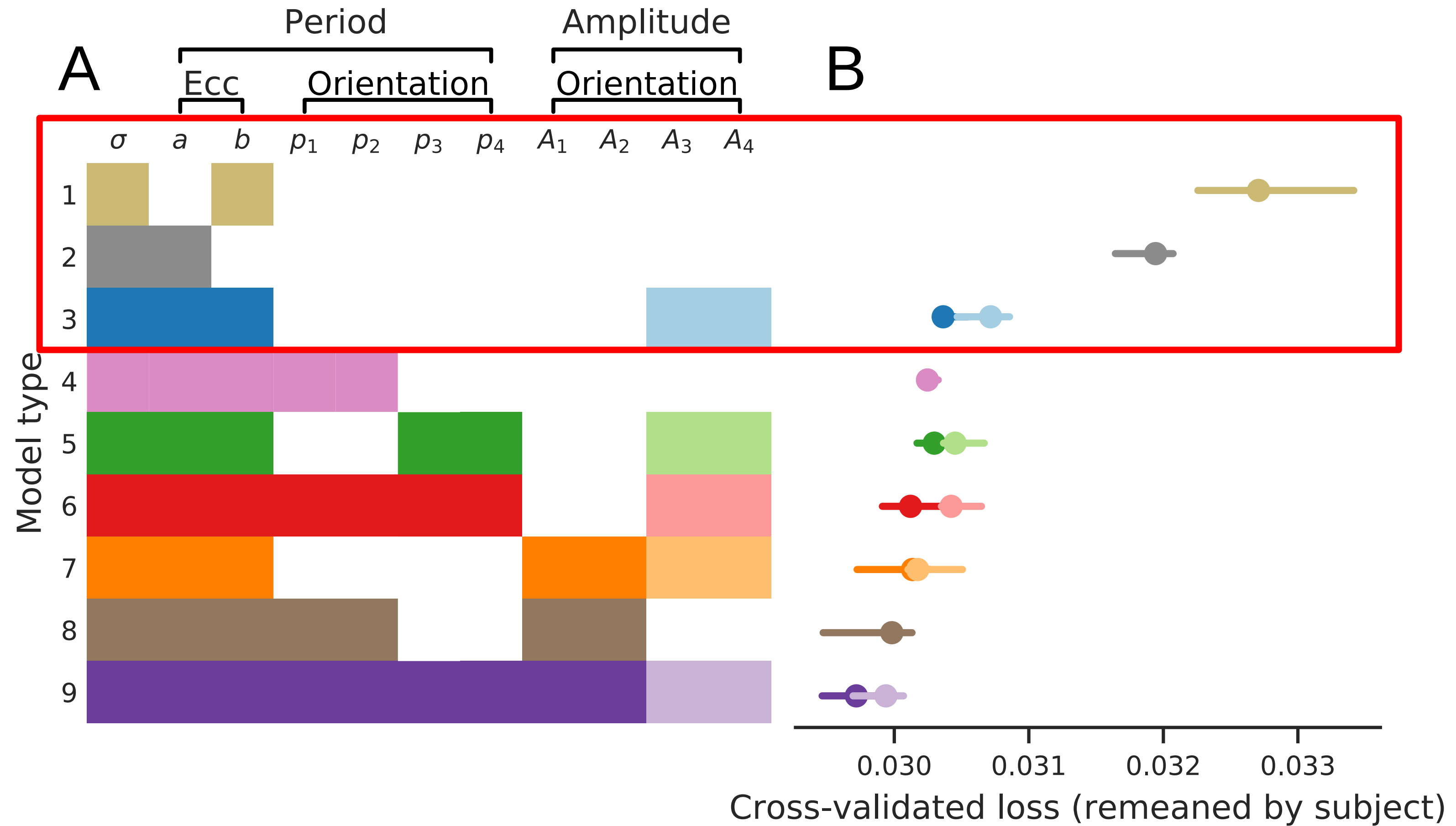


# Largest effect is eccentricity dependence, others are modest



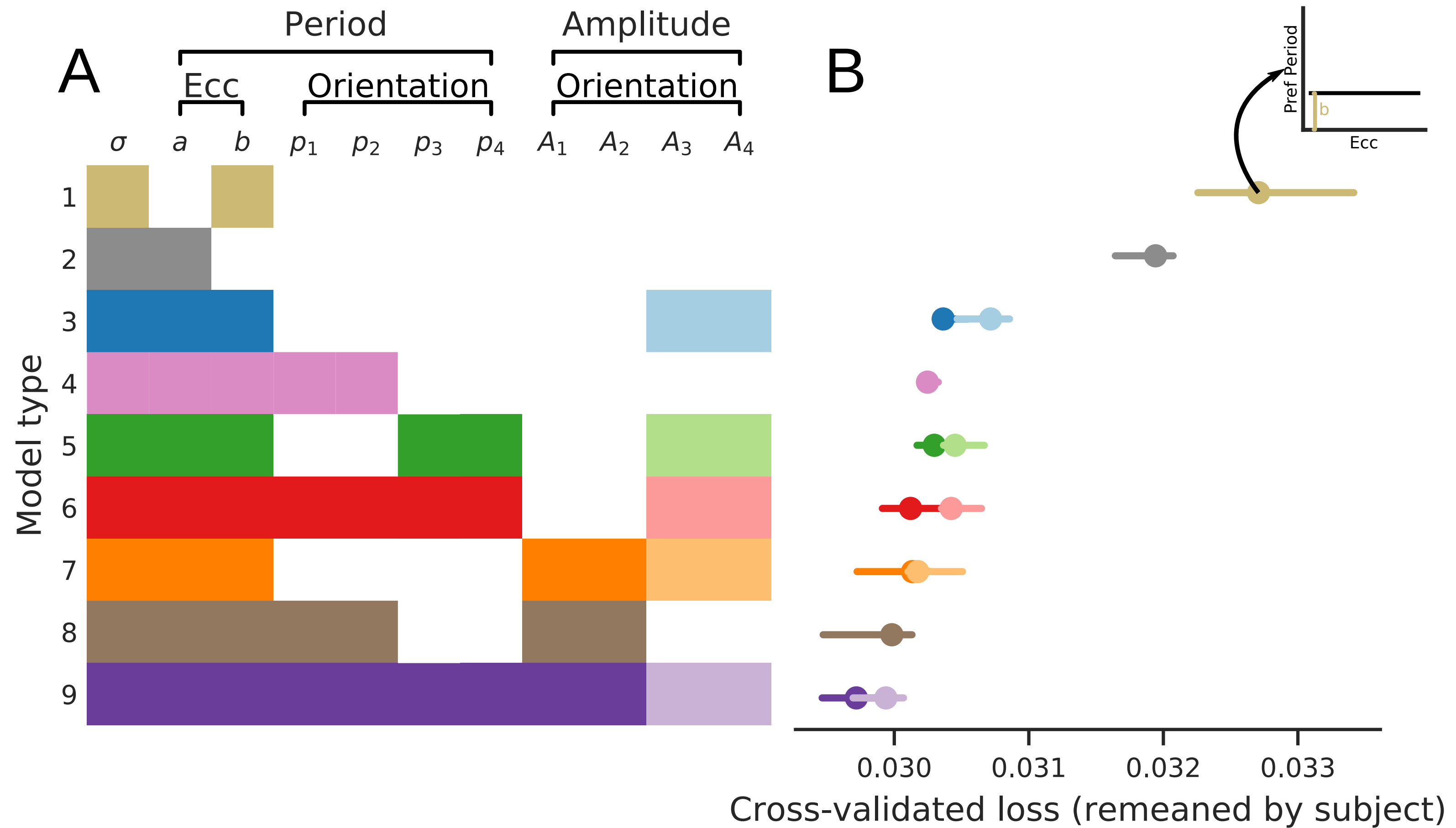


Largest effect is eccentricity dependence, others are modest



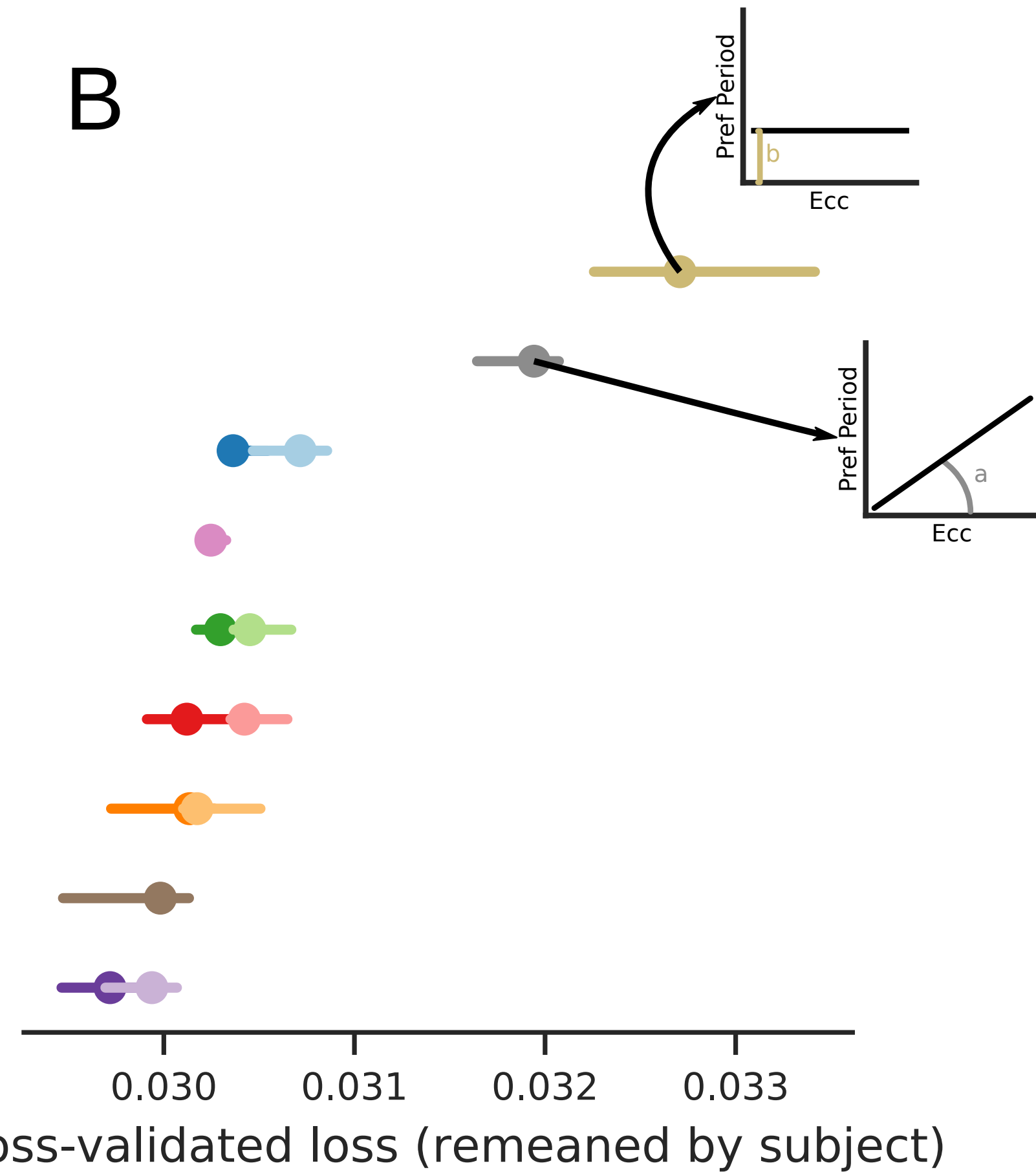
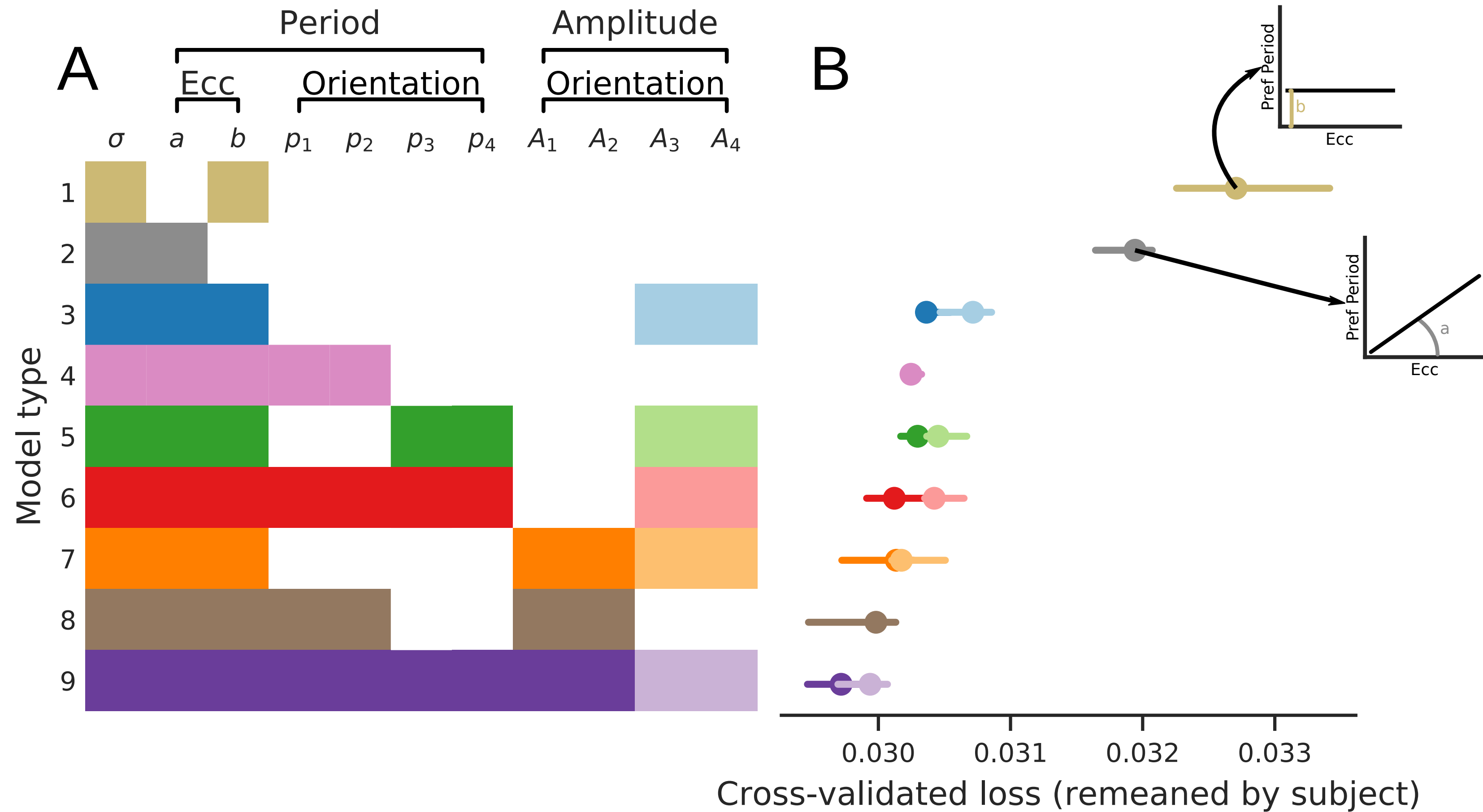


# Largest effect is eccentricity dependence, others are modest



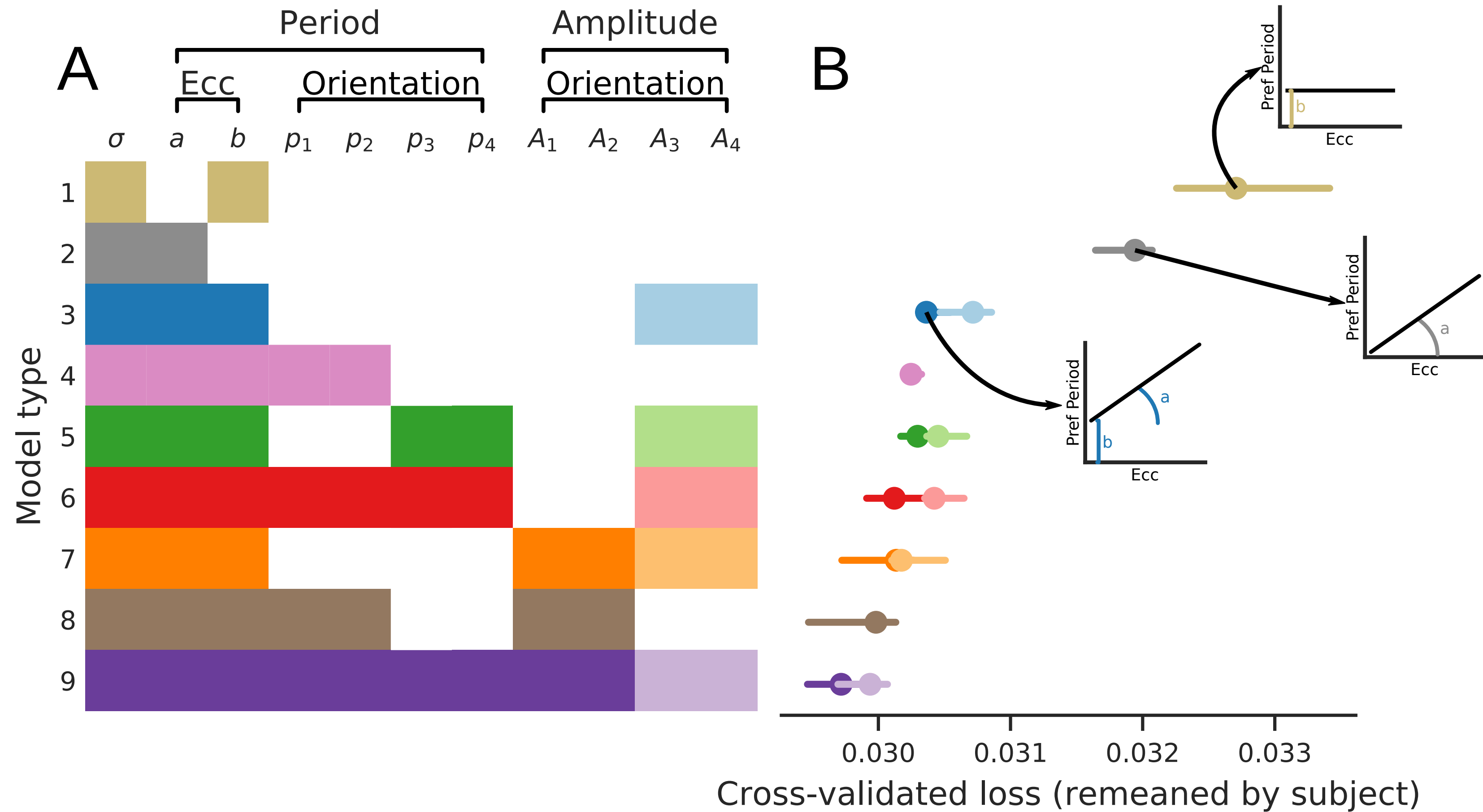


Largest effect is eccentricity dependence, others are modest



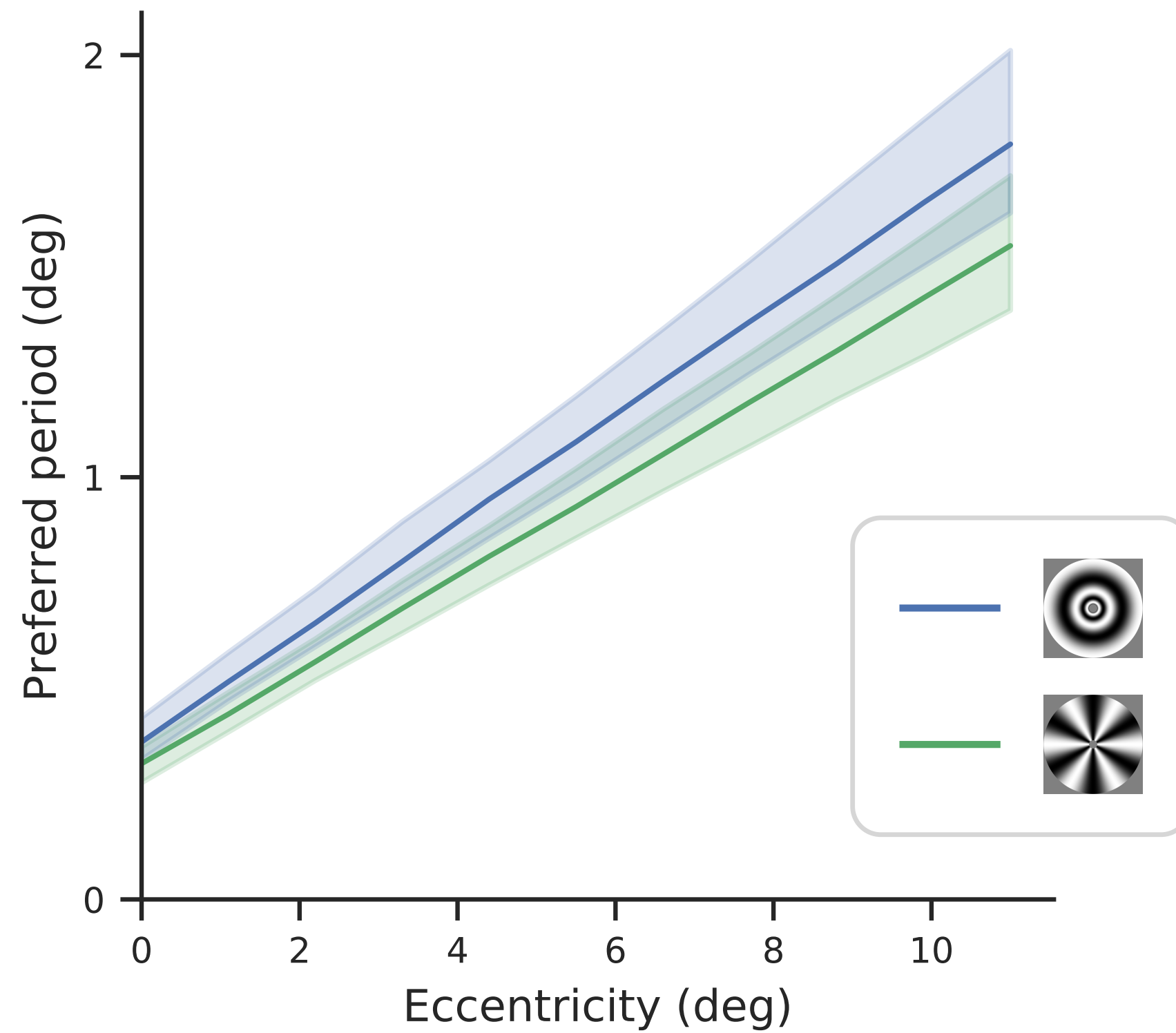


# Largest effect is eccentricity dependence, others are modest



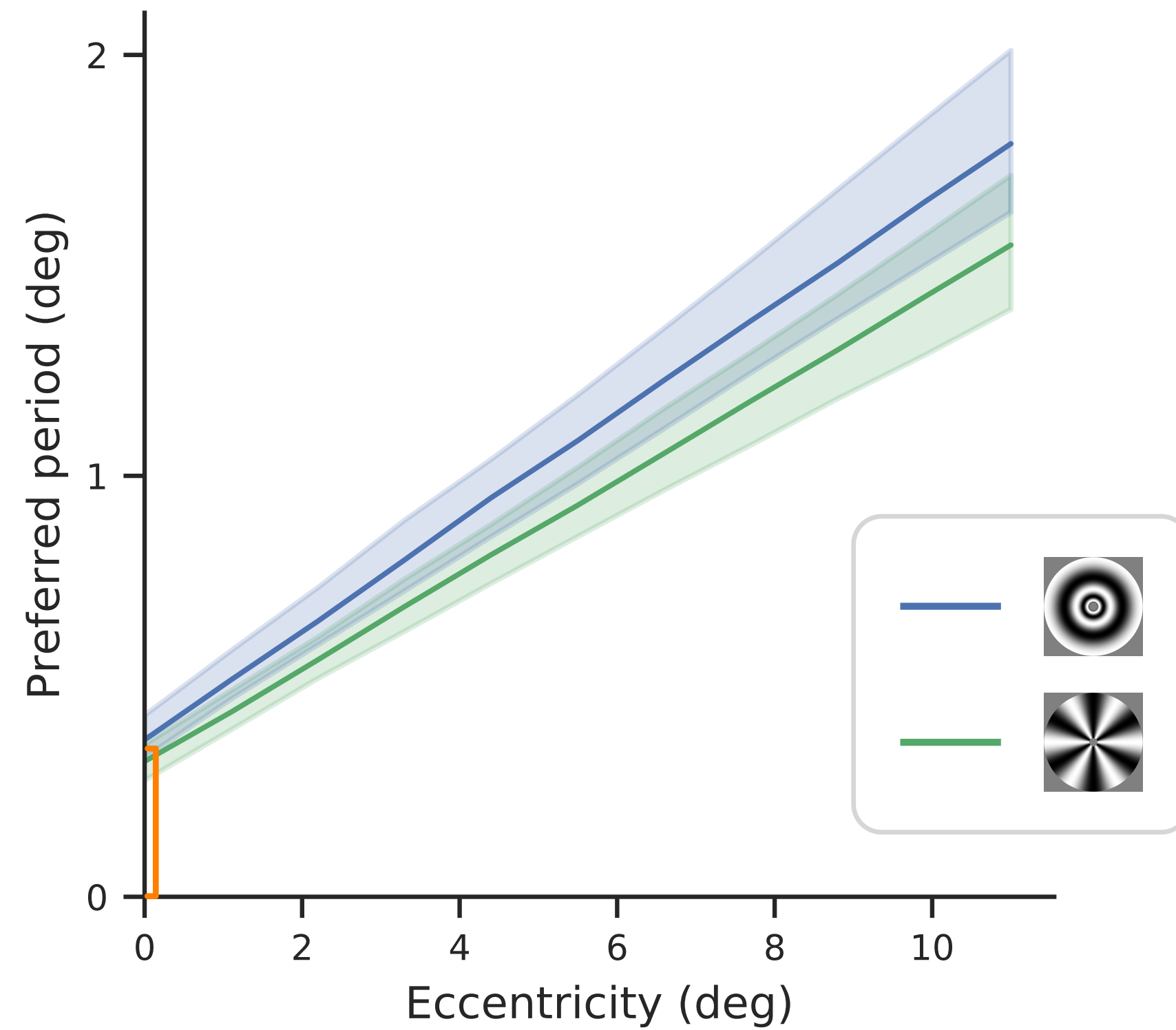


# Preferred period is an affine function of eccentricity



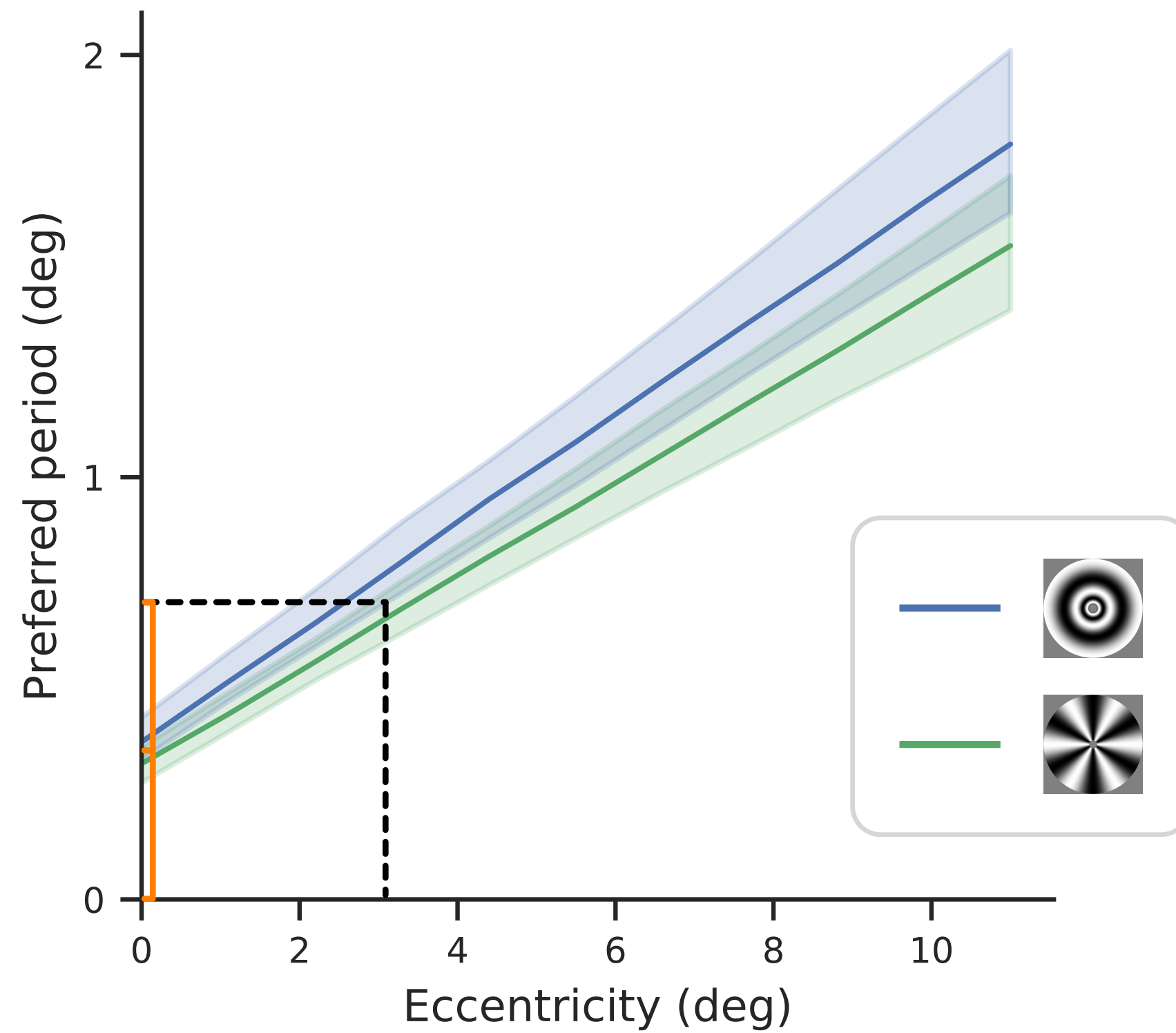


# Size of offset equivalent to 3 degrees eccentricity



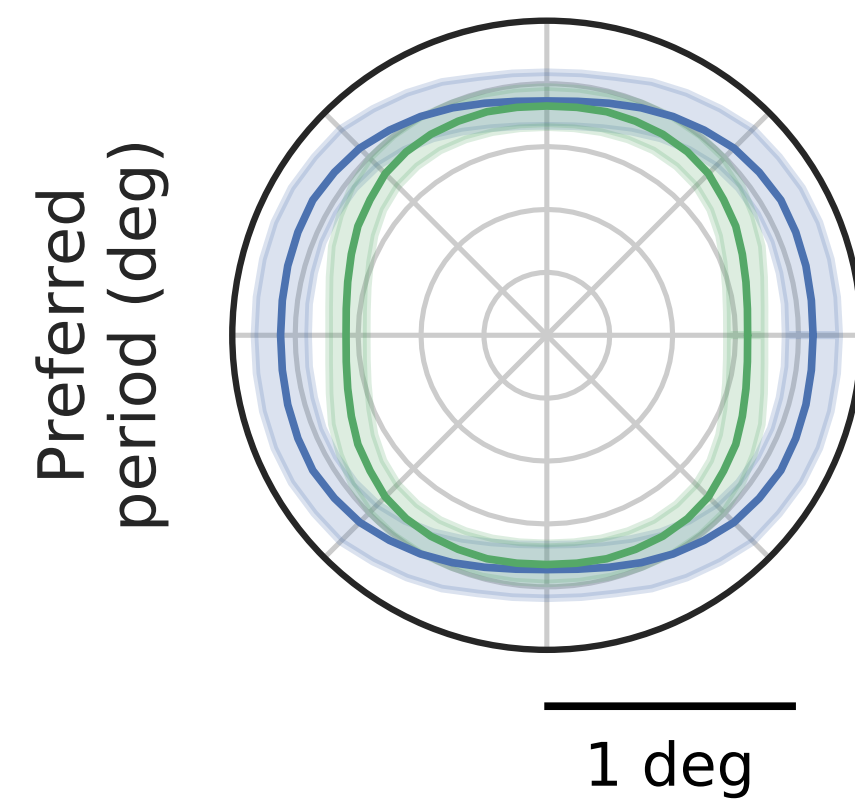
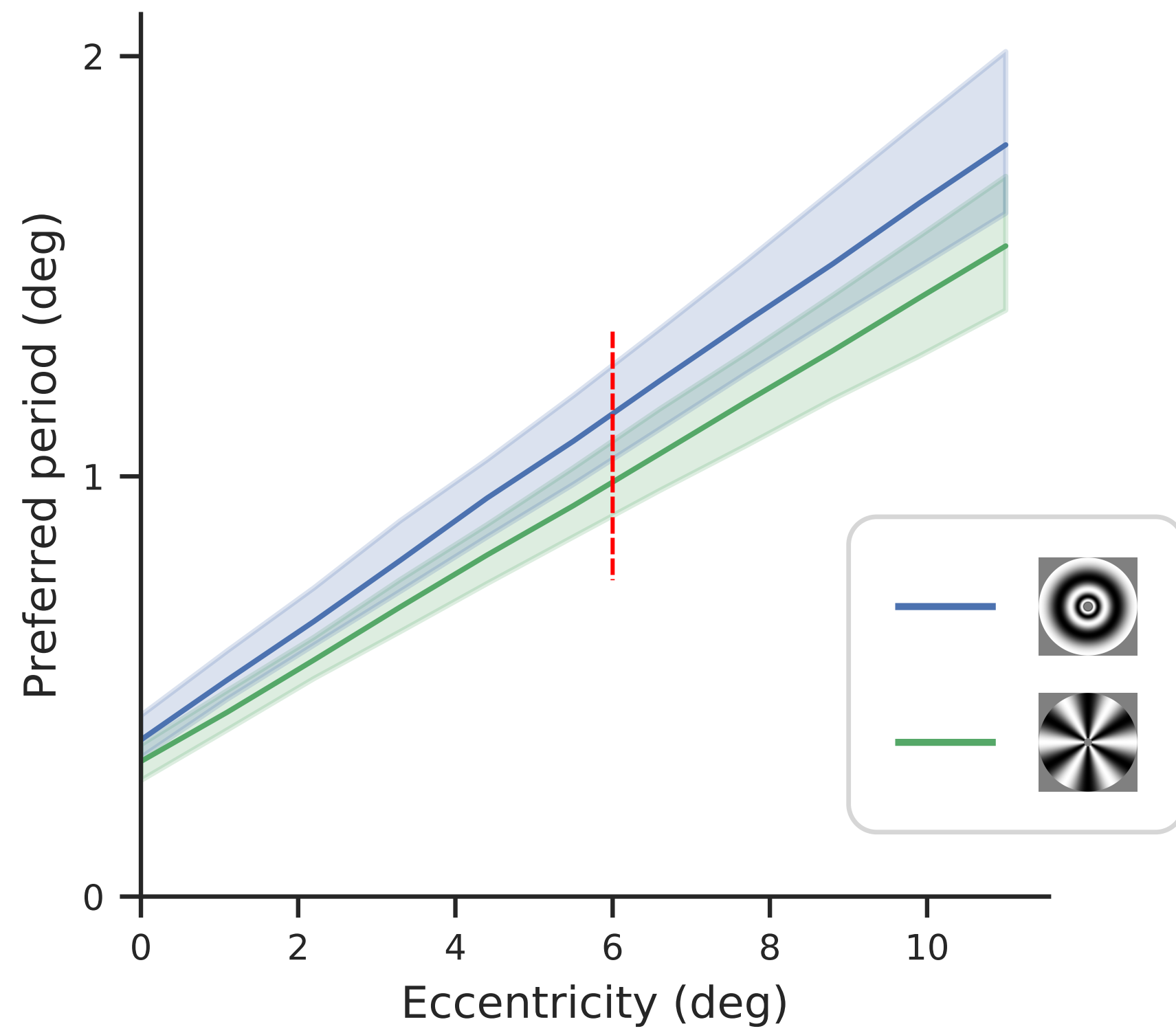


# Size of offset equivalent to 3 degrees eccentricity

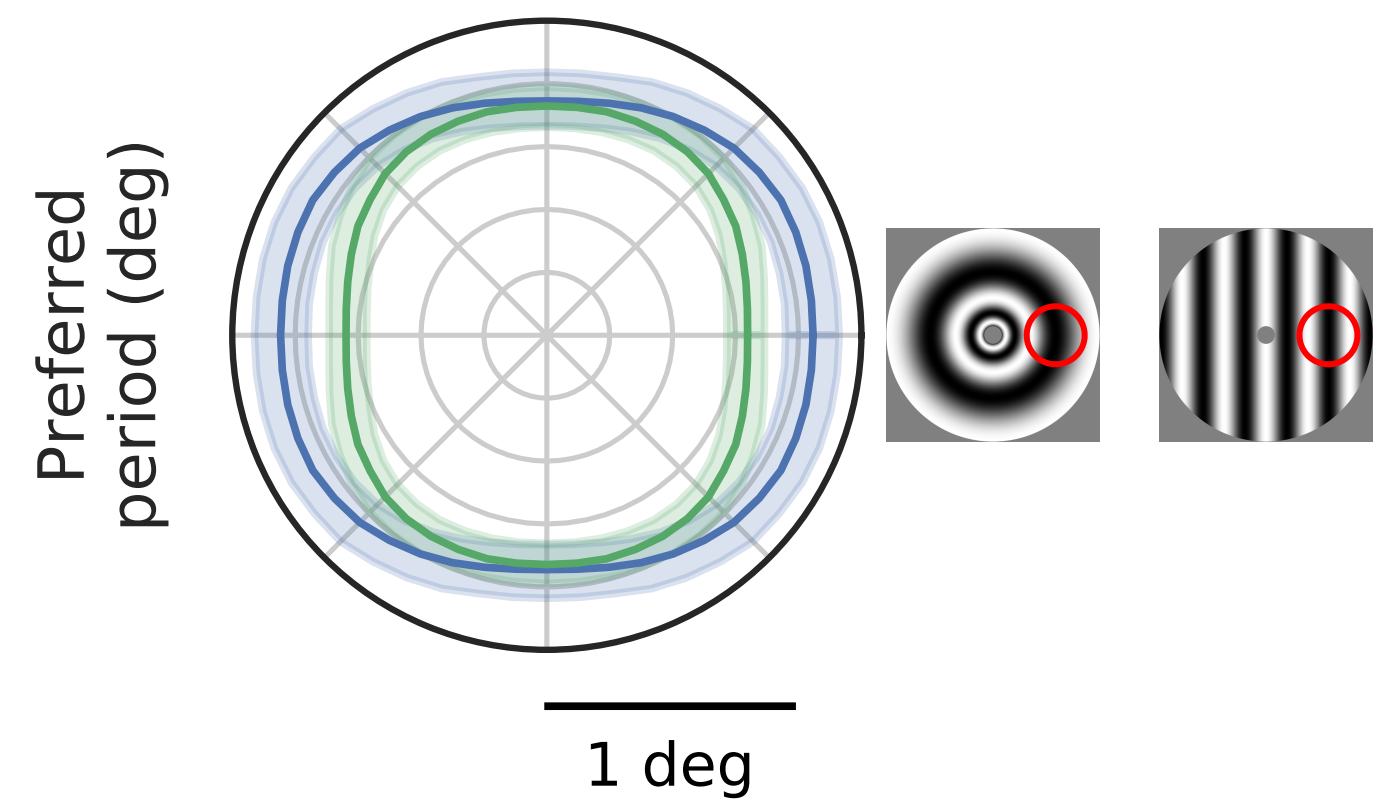
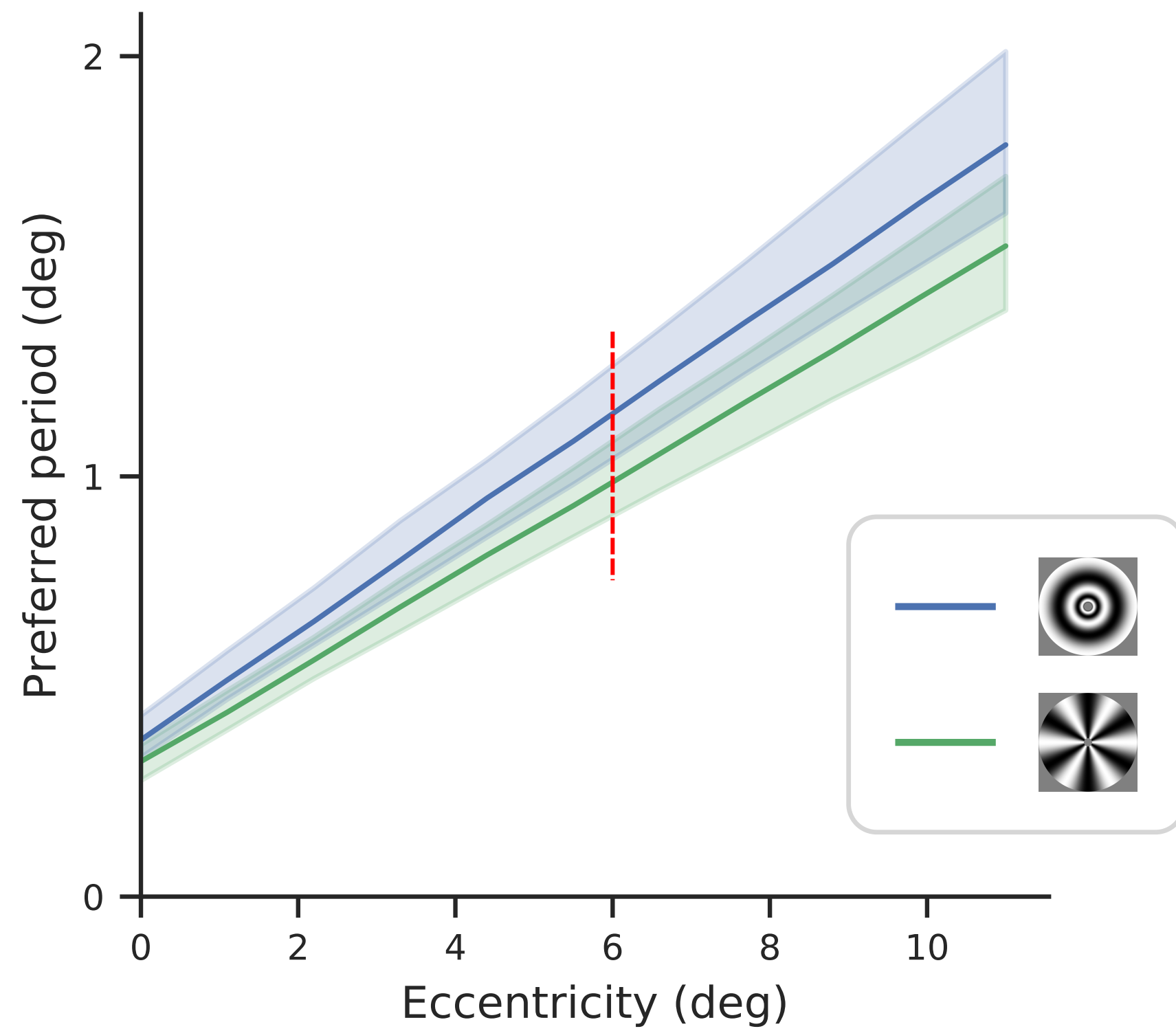




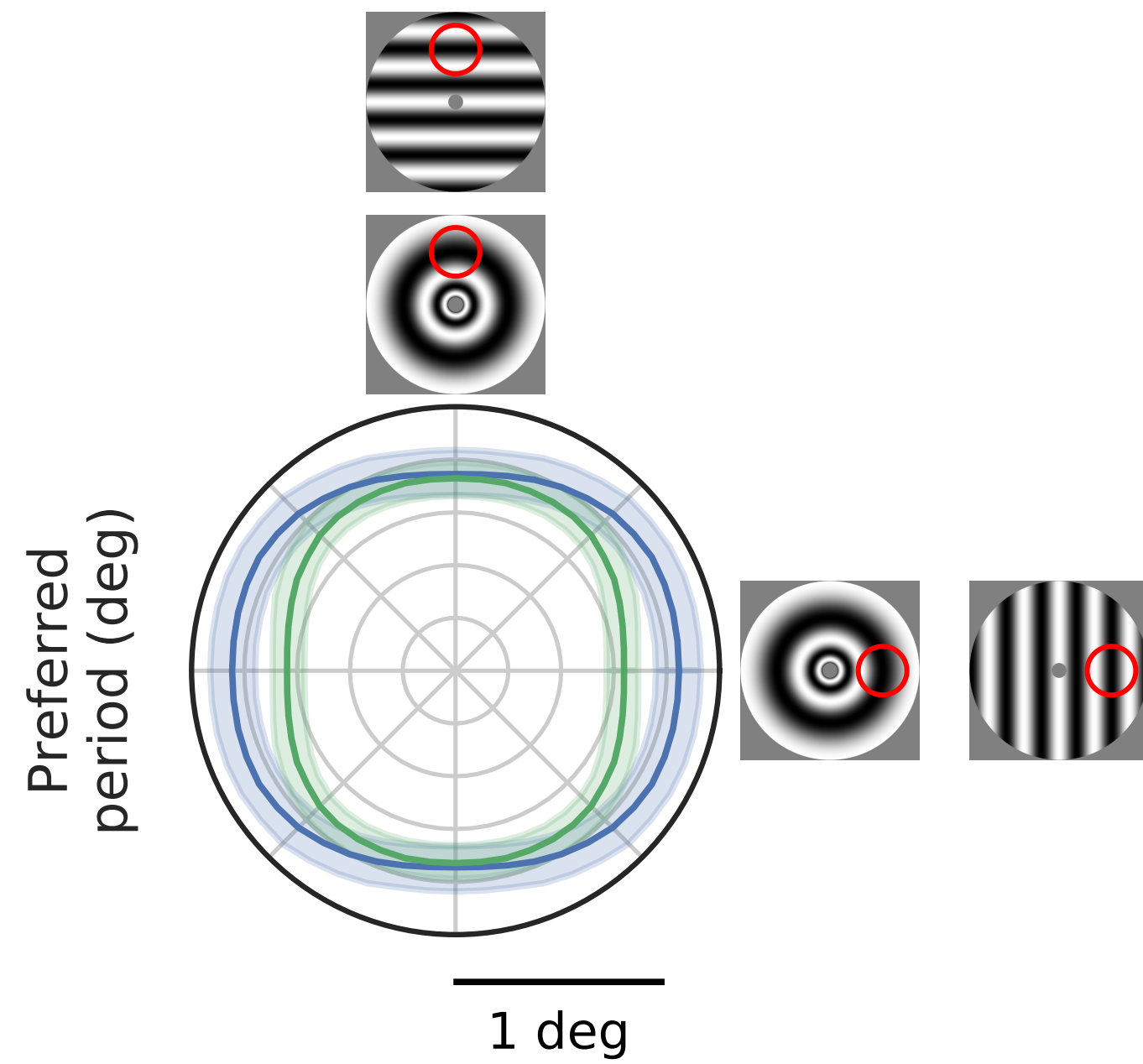
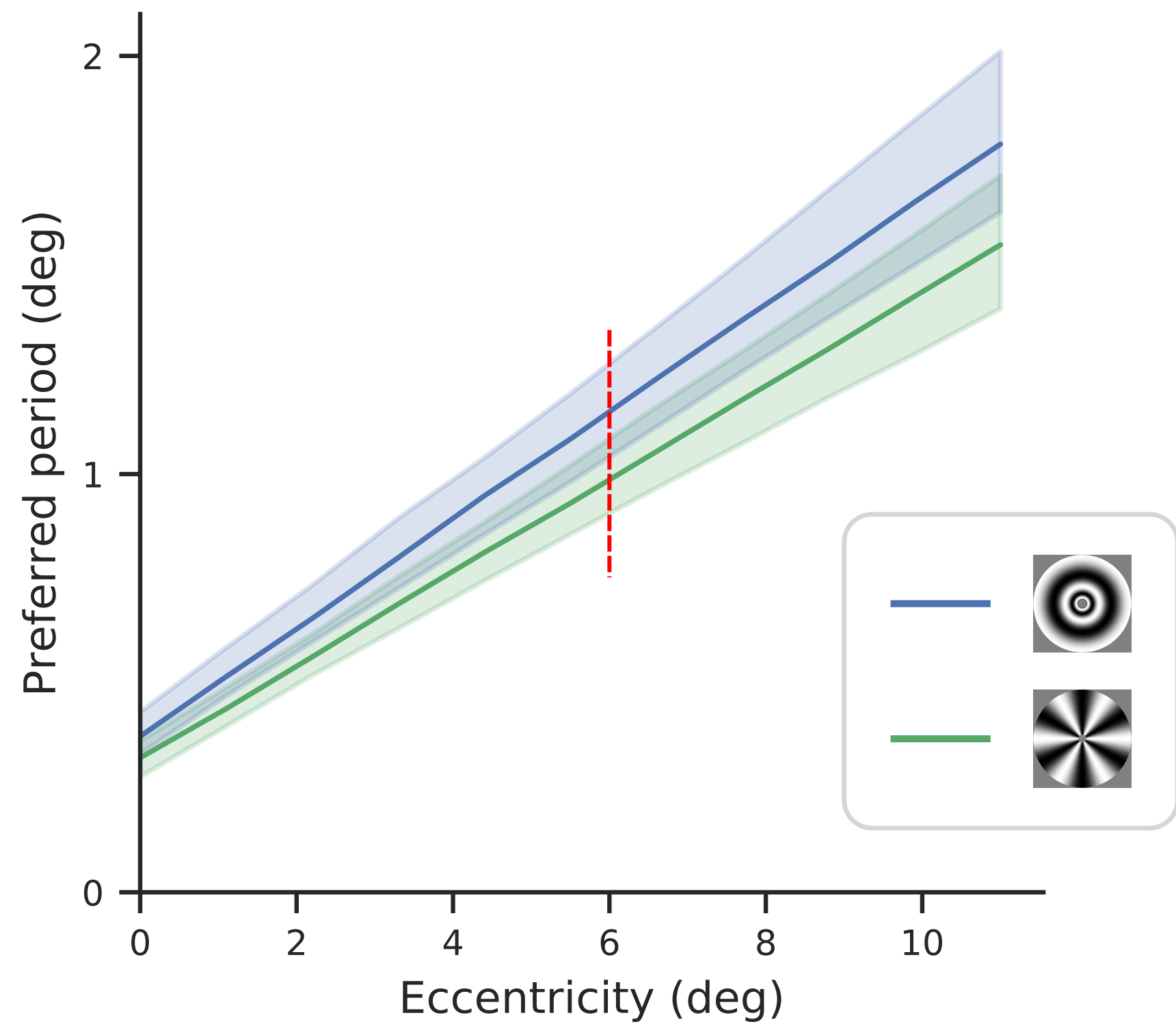
Effect of orientation largest at horizontal meridian, disappears  
at vertical



Effect of orientation largest at horizontal meridian, disappears  
at vertical



Effect of orientation largest at horizontal meridian, disappears  
at vertical



# Intermediate conclusions

- Developed novel set of scaled grating stimuli

# Intermediate conclusions

- Developed novel set of scaled grating stimuli
- Measured voxel spatial frequency tuning across human V1

# Intermediate conclusions

- Developed novel set of scaled grating stimuli
- Measured voxel spatial frequency tuning across human V1
- Fit responses of all voxels simultaneously with a single 9 parameter model

# Intermediate conclusions

- Developed novel set of scaled grating stimuli
- Measured voxel spatial frequency tuning across human V1
- Fit responses of all voxels simultaneously with a single 9 parameter model
- Showed an affine relationship between preferred period and eccentricity

# Intermediate conclusions

- Developed novel set of scaled grating stimuli
- Measured voxel spatial frequency tuning across human V1
- Fit responses of all voxels simultaneously with a single 9 parameter model
- Showed an affine relationship between preferred period and eccentricity
- Showed effects of orientation on preferred period and relative amplitude

# Intermediate conclusions

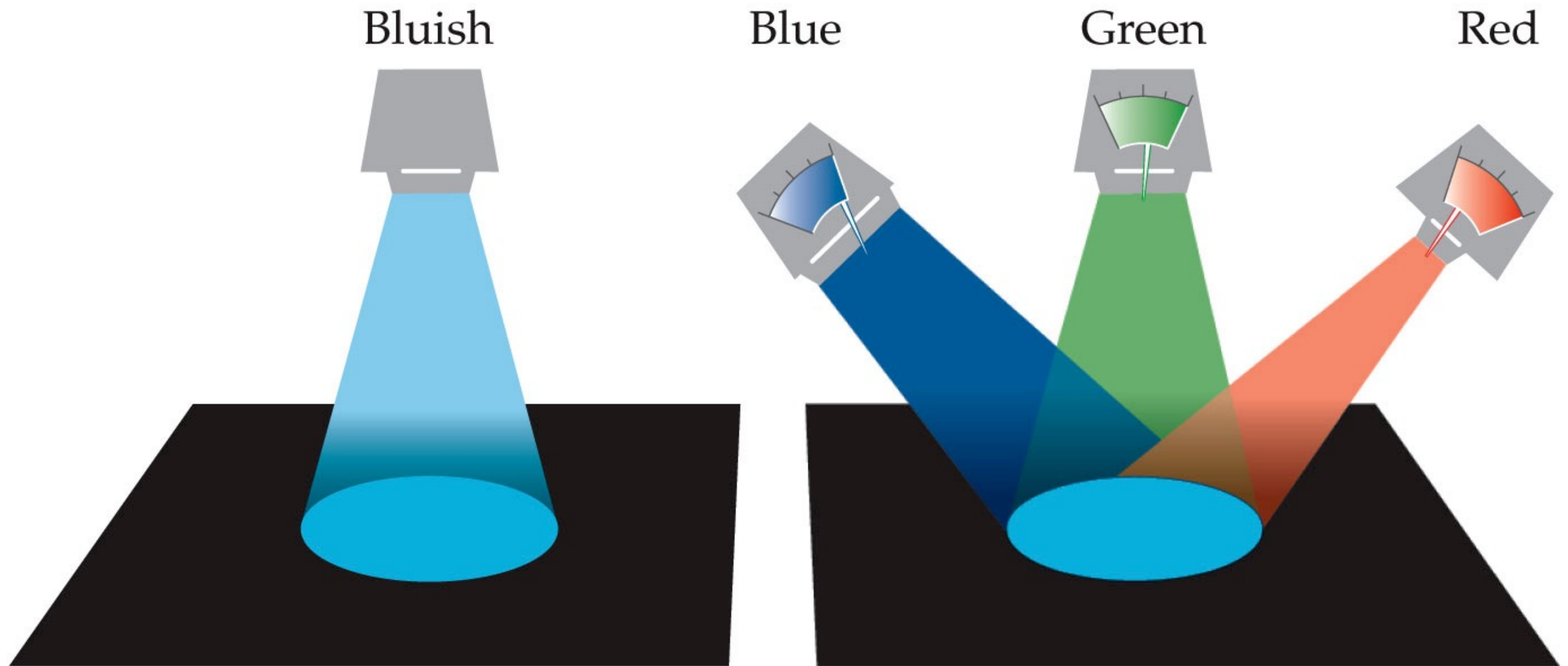
- Developed novel set of scaled grating stimuli
- Measured voxel spatial frequency tuning across human V1
- Fit responses of all voxels simultaneously with a single 9 parameter model
- Showed an affine relationship between preferred period and eccentricity
- Showed effects of orientation on preferred period and relative amplitude
- Shared data, parameters, and code: <https://github.com/billbrod/spatial-frequency-preferences>

# Intermediate conclusions

- Developed novel set of scaled grating stimuli
- Measured voxel spatial frequency tuning across human V1
- Fit responses of all voxels simultaneously with a single 9 parameter model
- Showed an affine relationship between preferred period and eccentricity
- Showed effects of orientation on preferred period and relative amplitude
- Shared data, parameters, and code: <https://github.com/billbrod/spatial-frequency-preferences>
- Serves as a step towards a generalized model of whole map

What information does the early visual system *discard*?

# Perceptual metamers

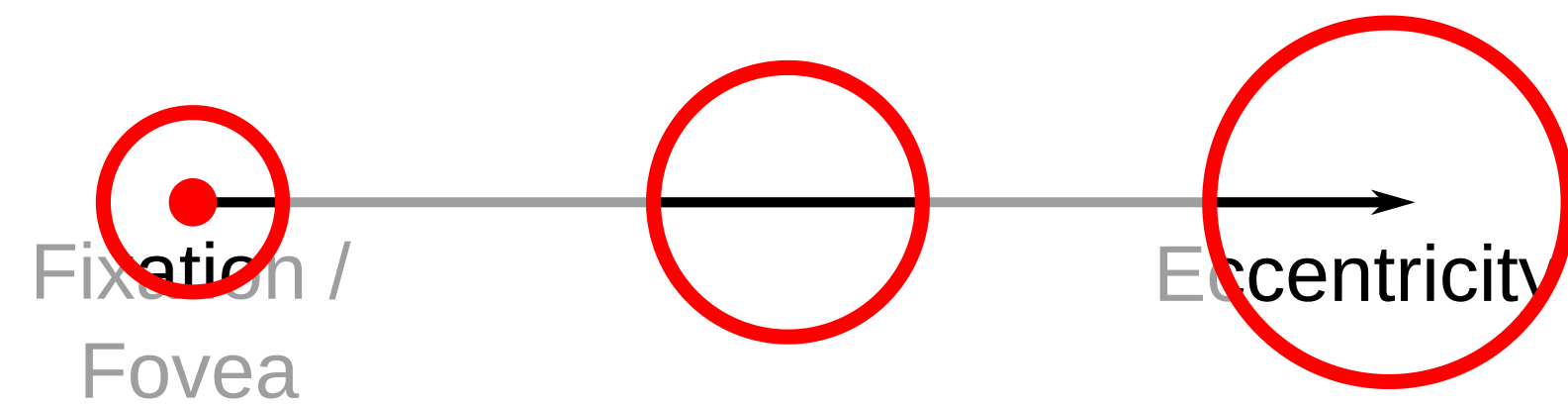




Perceptual ability is not uniform across the visual field



Perceptual ability is not uniform across the visual field



# Project overview

- Built foveated models of the early visual system

# Project overview

- Built foveated models of the early visual system
- Created hundreds of model metamers

# Project overview

- Built foveated models of the early visual system
- Created hundreds of model metamers
- Showed them to humans in psychophysics experiment

# Project overview

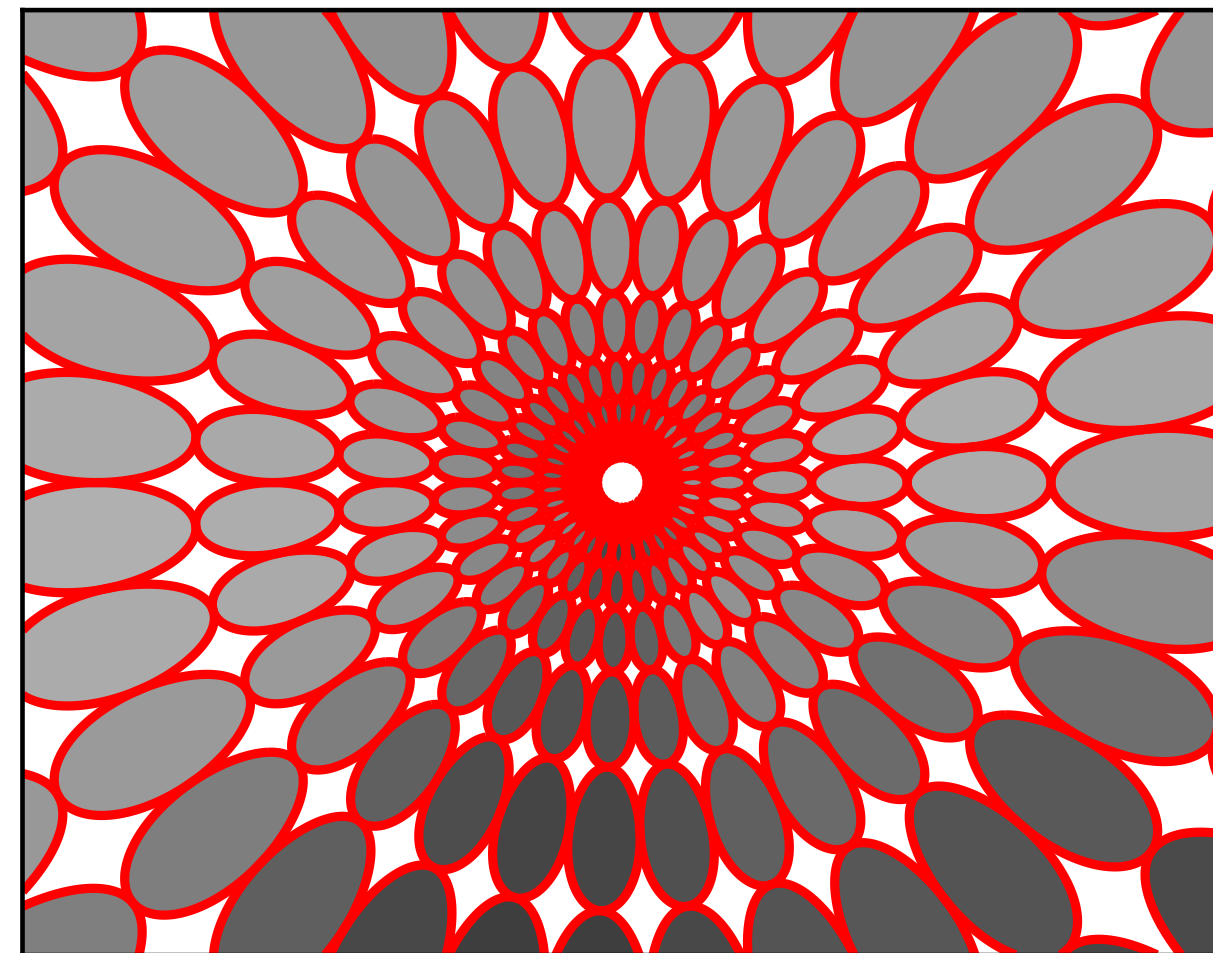
- Built foveated models of the early visual system
- Created hundreds of model metamers
- Showed them to humans in psychophysics experiment
- Found largest model parameter whose model metamers are also human metamers

# Local average luminance model

Image



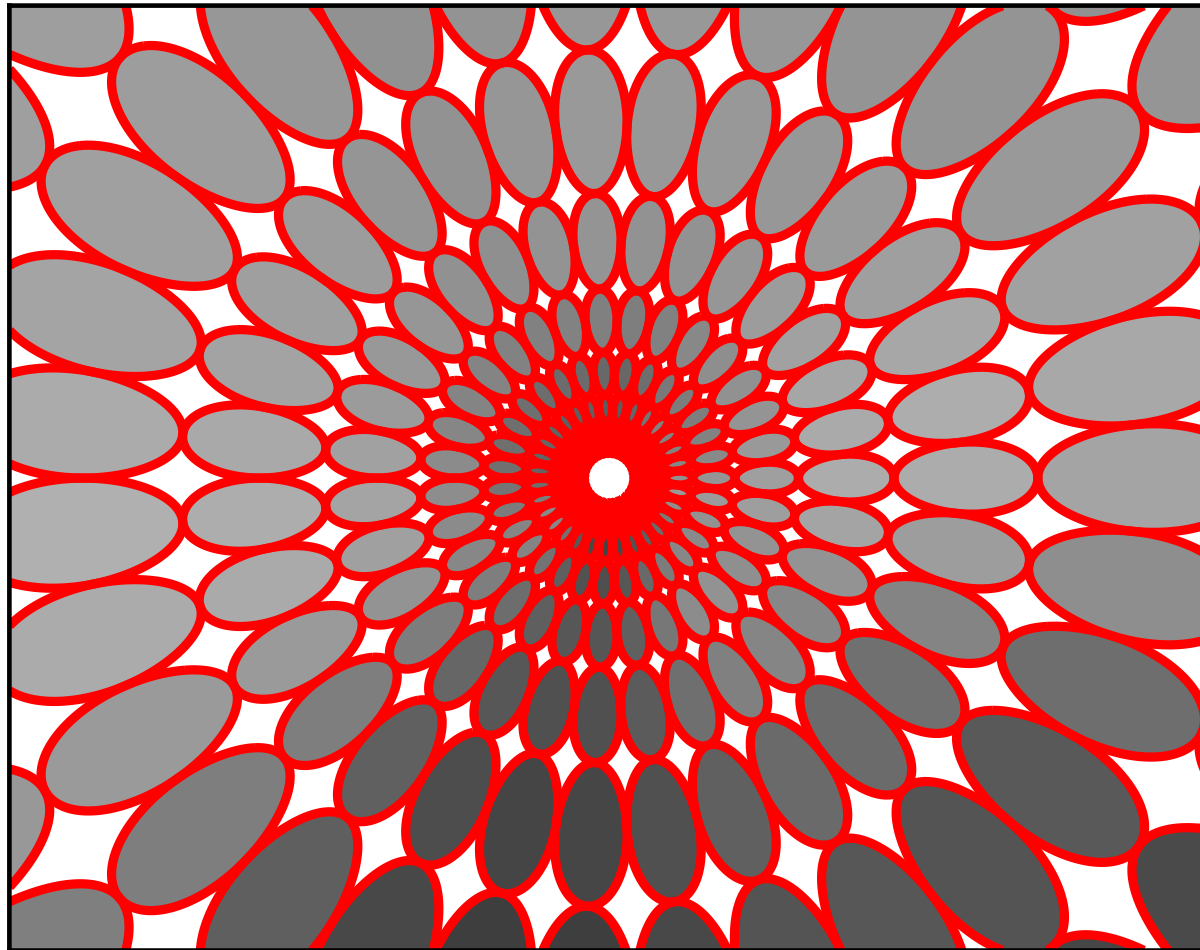
Model representation



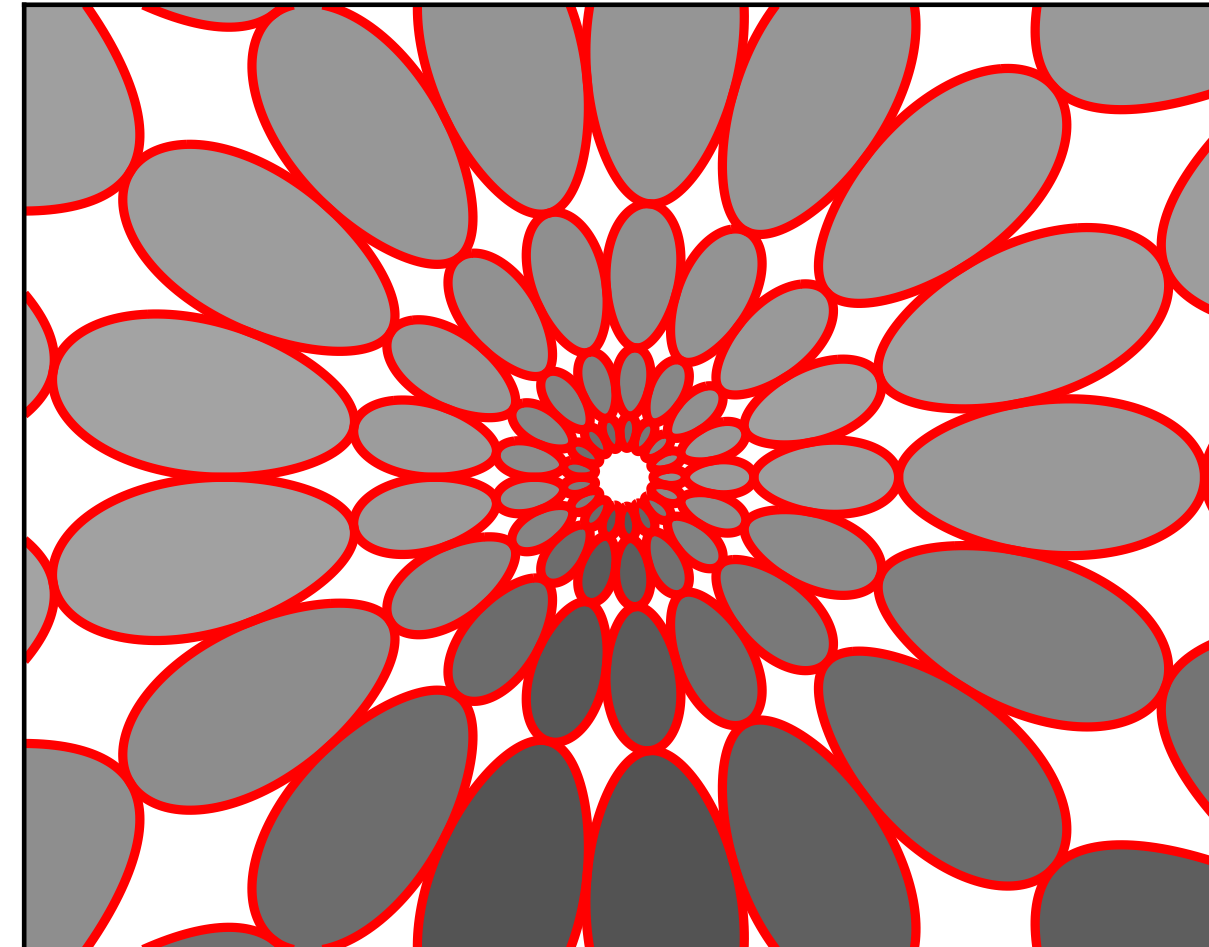


These models have a single parameter: scaling

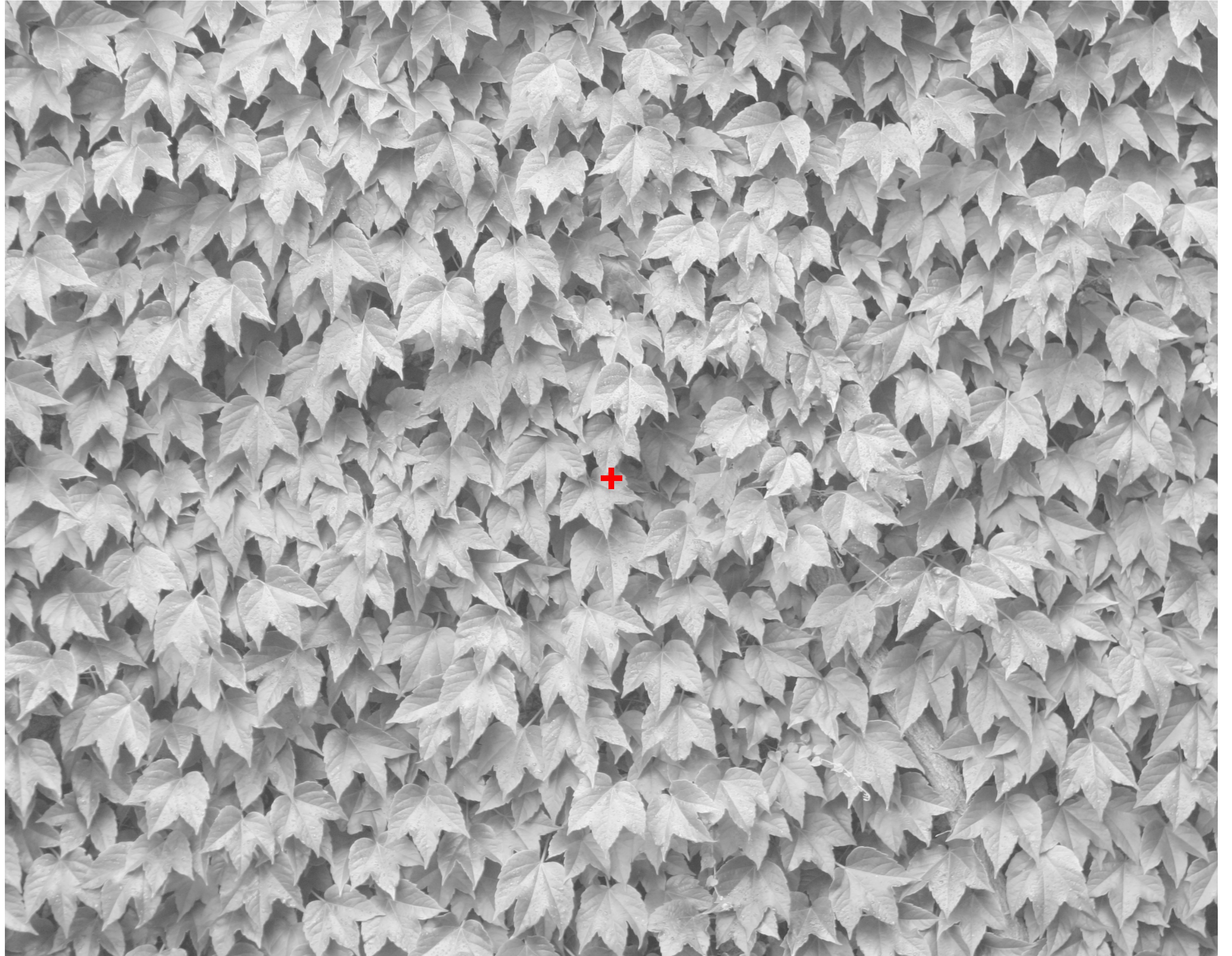
Low scaling



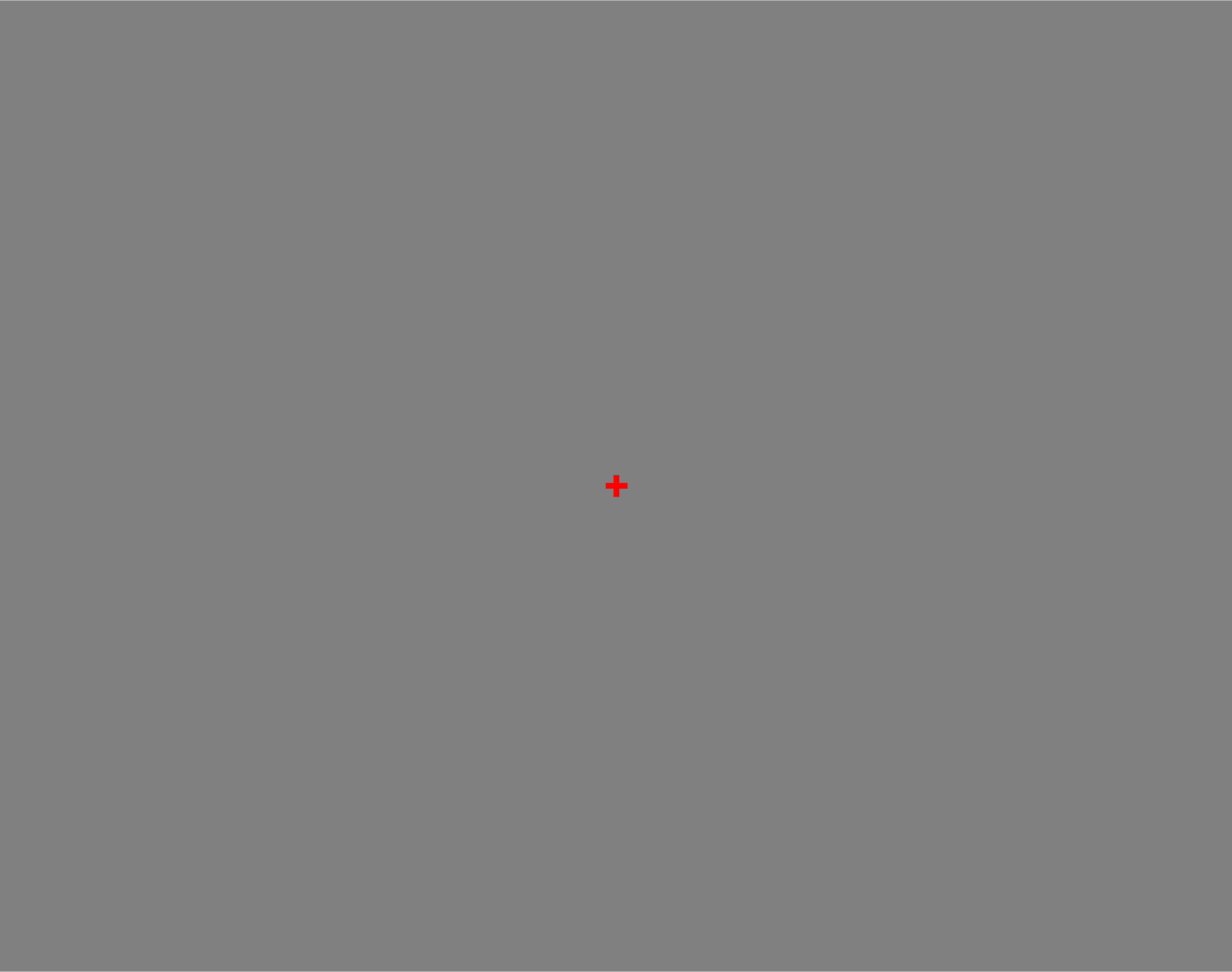
High scaling



Target  
Image



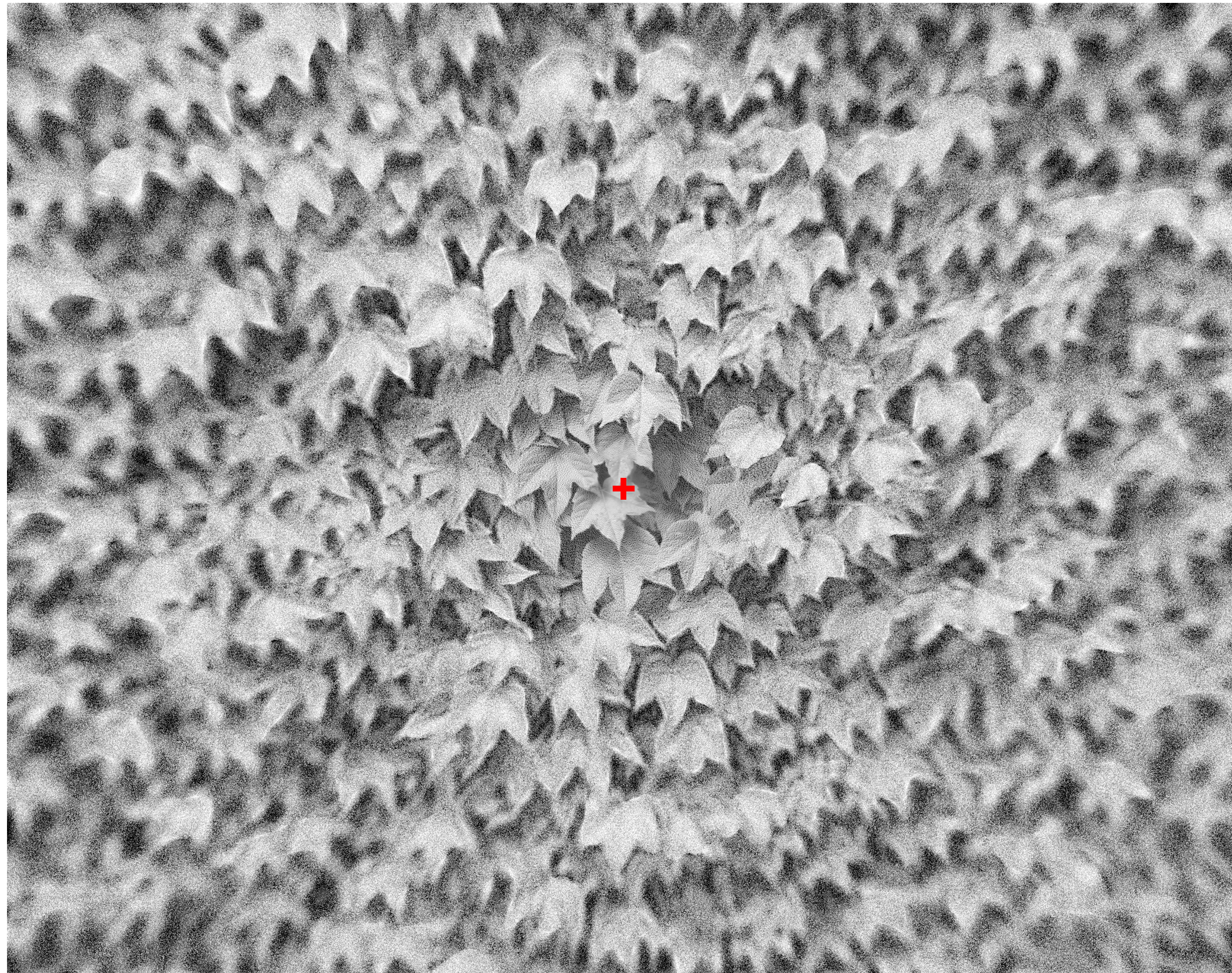






Metamer for  
Lum(0.058)

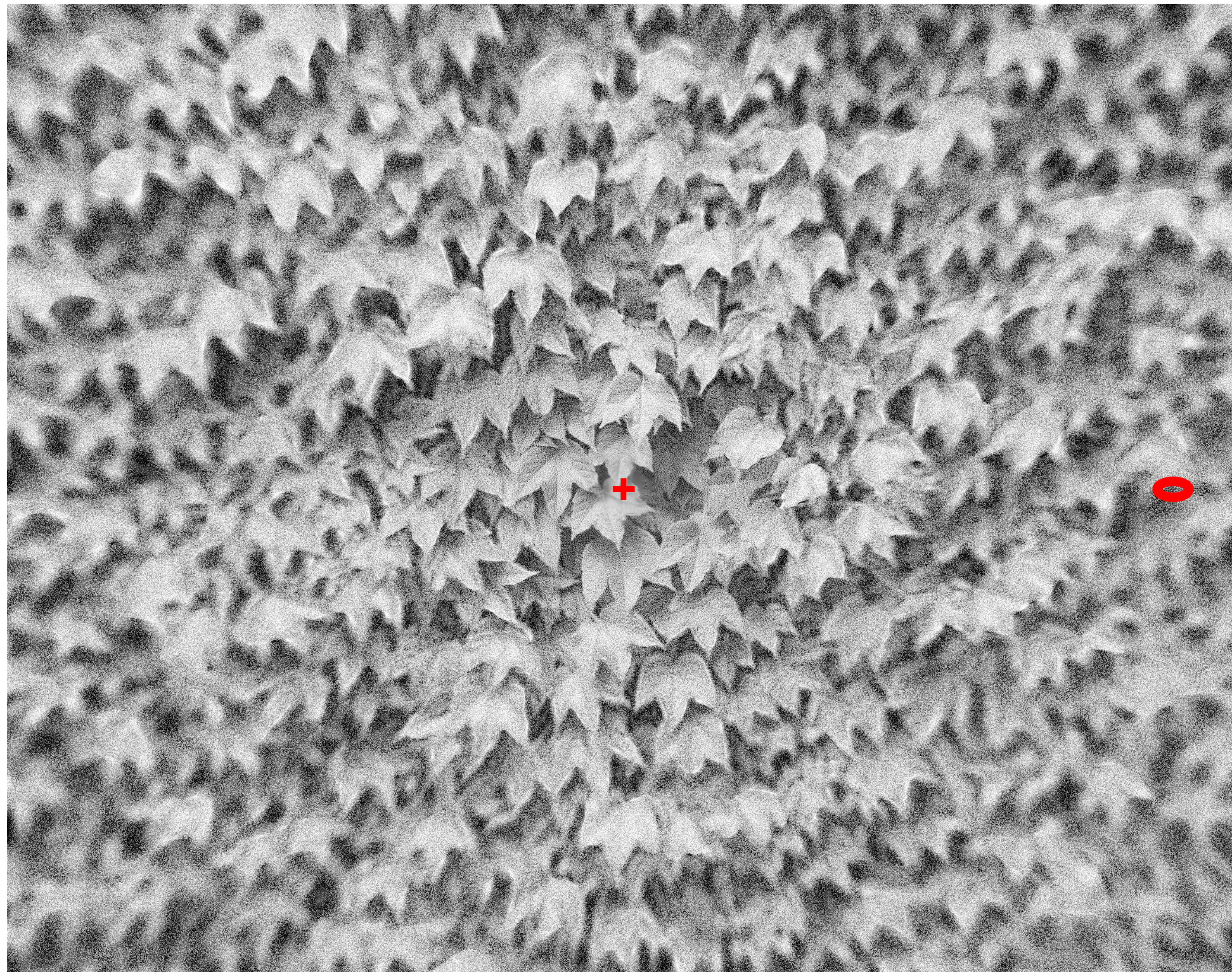
Not human  
metamer





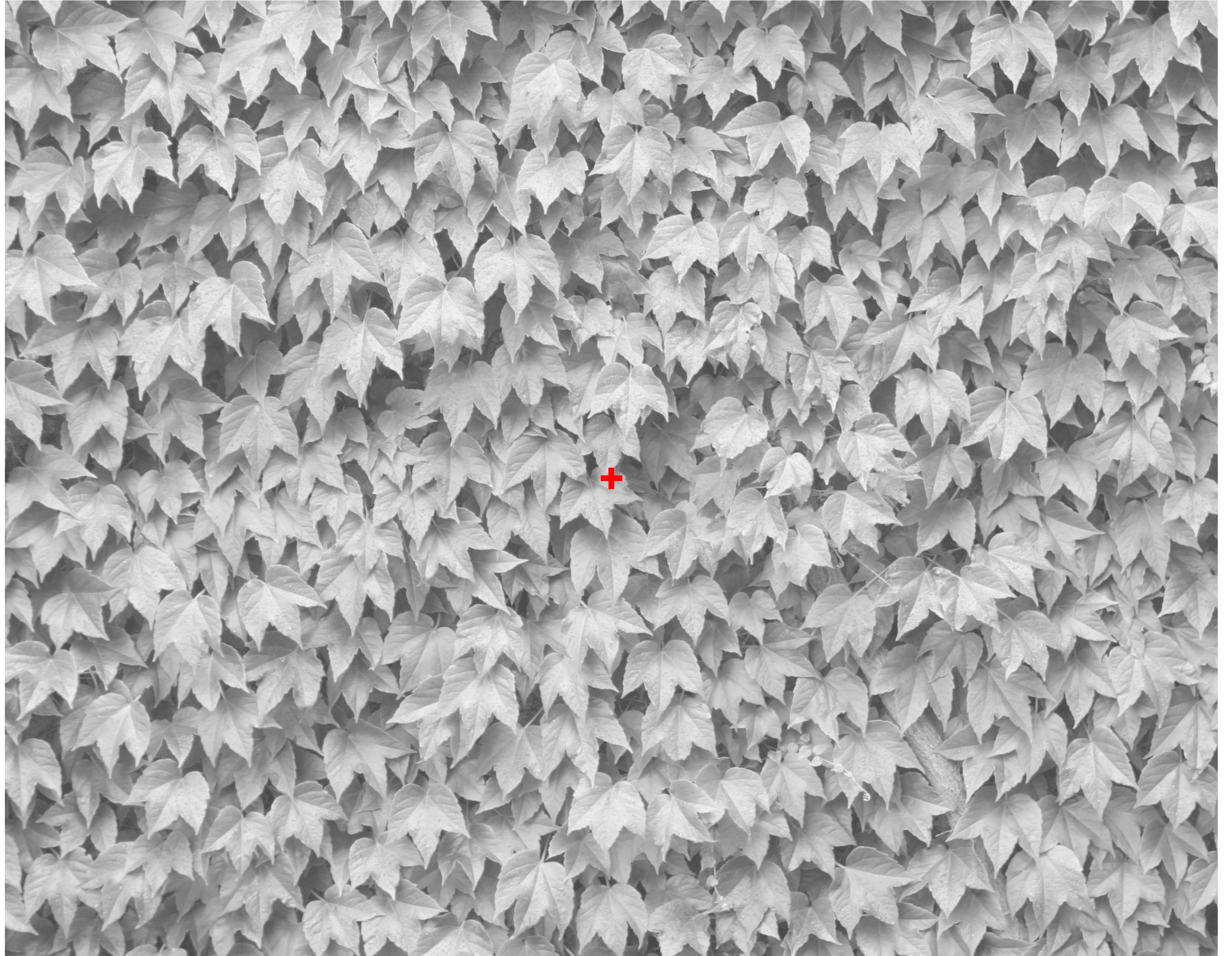
Metamer for  
Lum(0.058)

Not human  
metamer

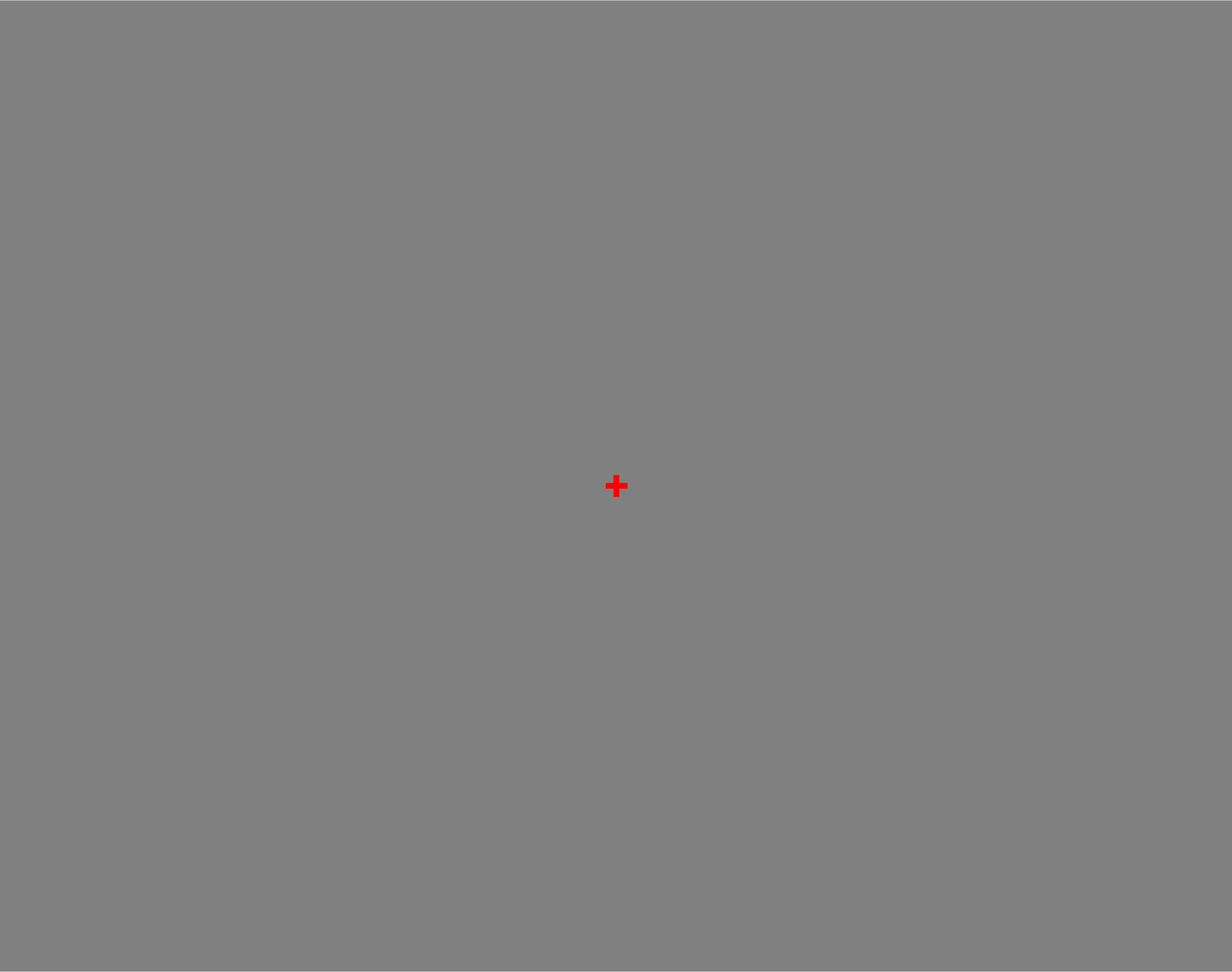




Target  
Image



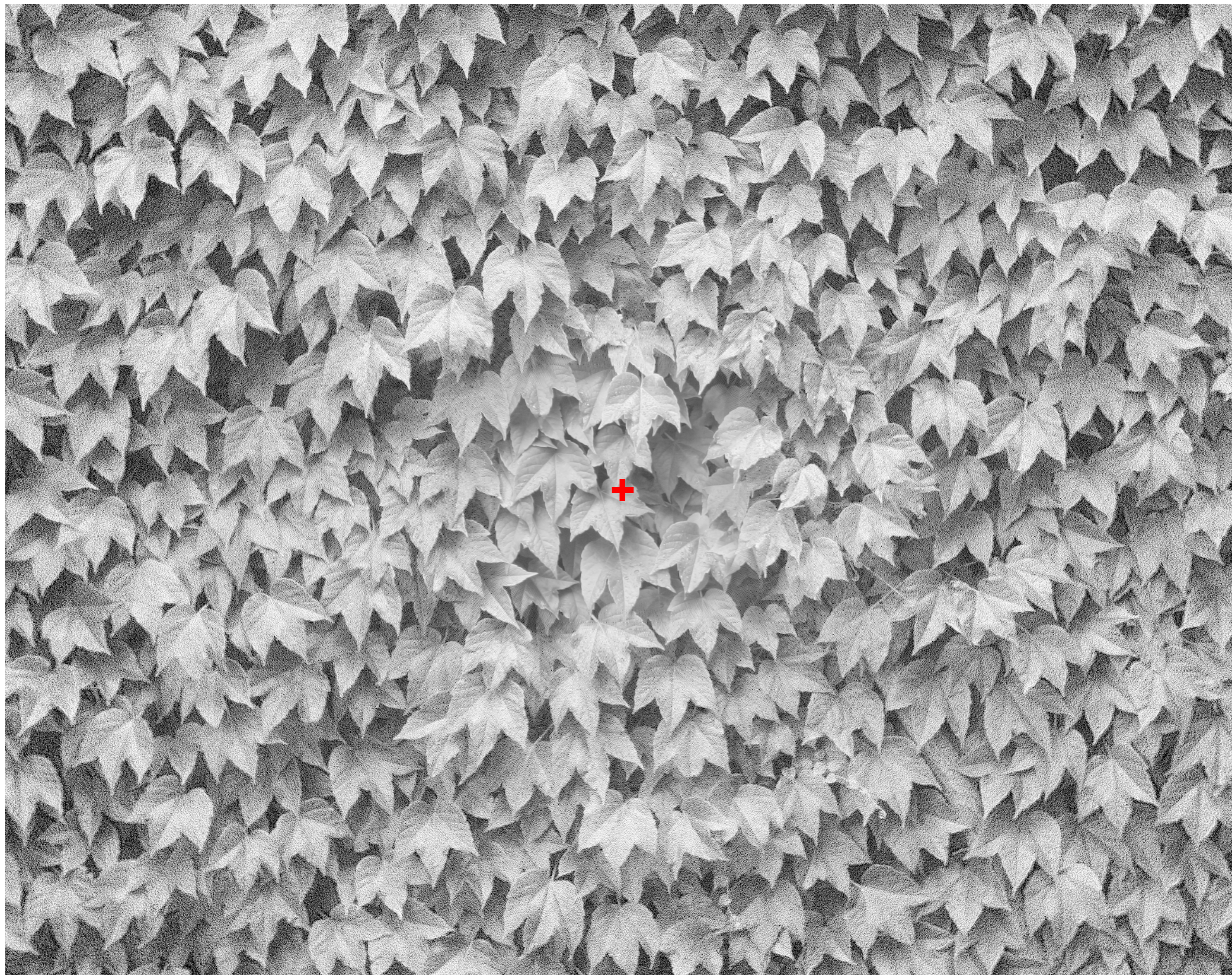






Metamer for  
Lum(.01)

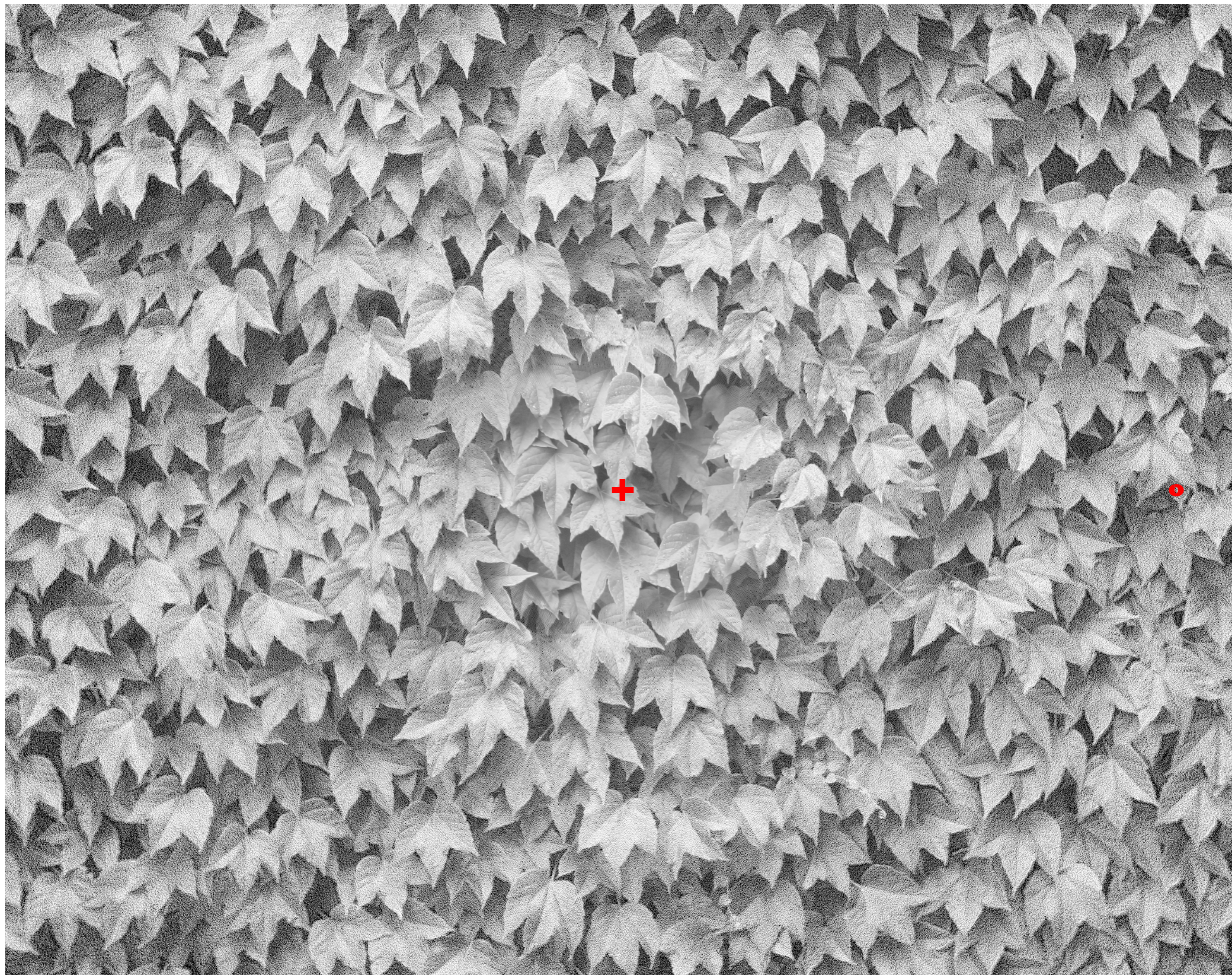
Human  
metamer?





Metamer for  
Lum(.01)

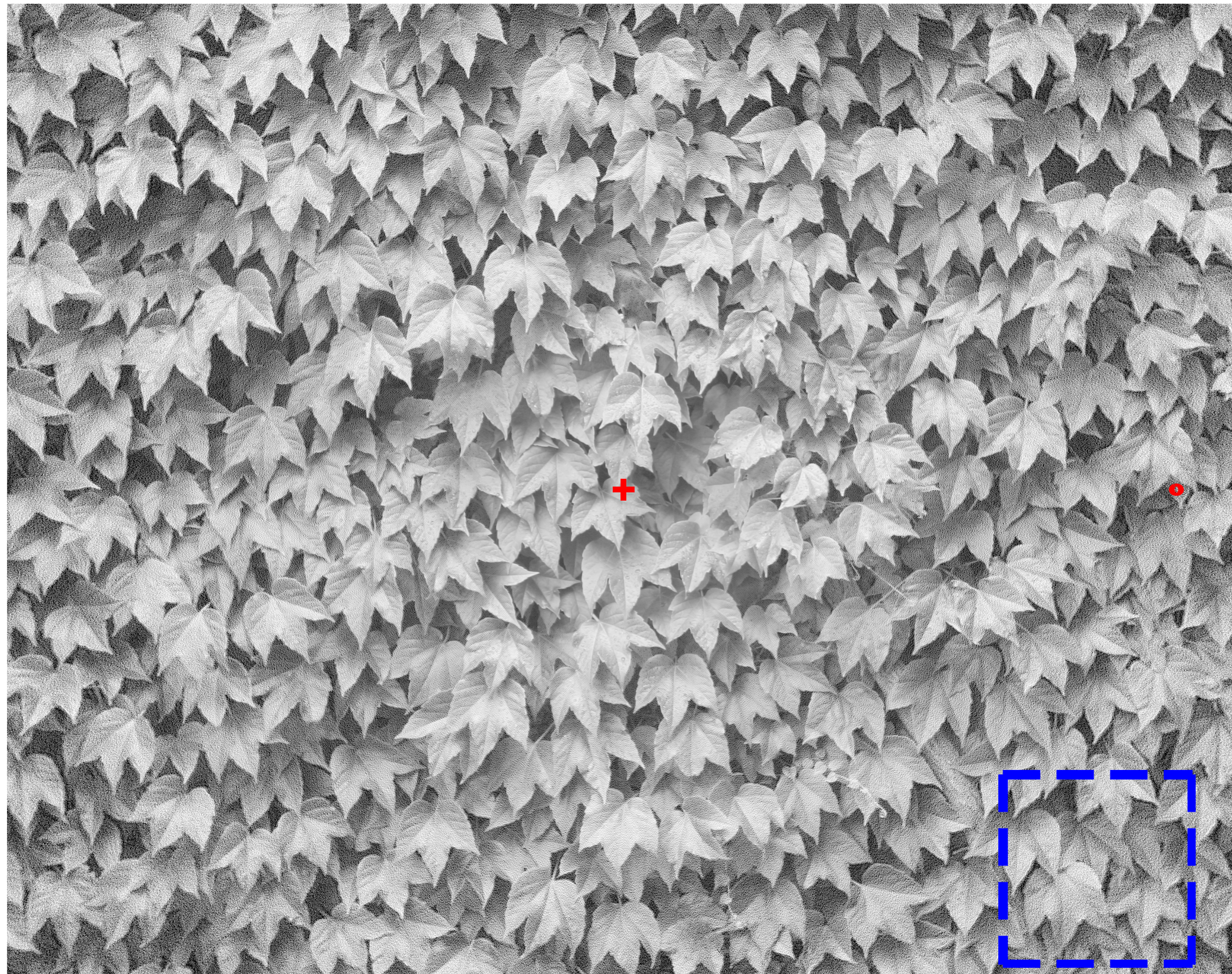
Human  
metamer?





Metamer for  
Lum(.01)

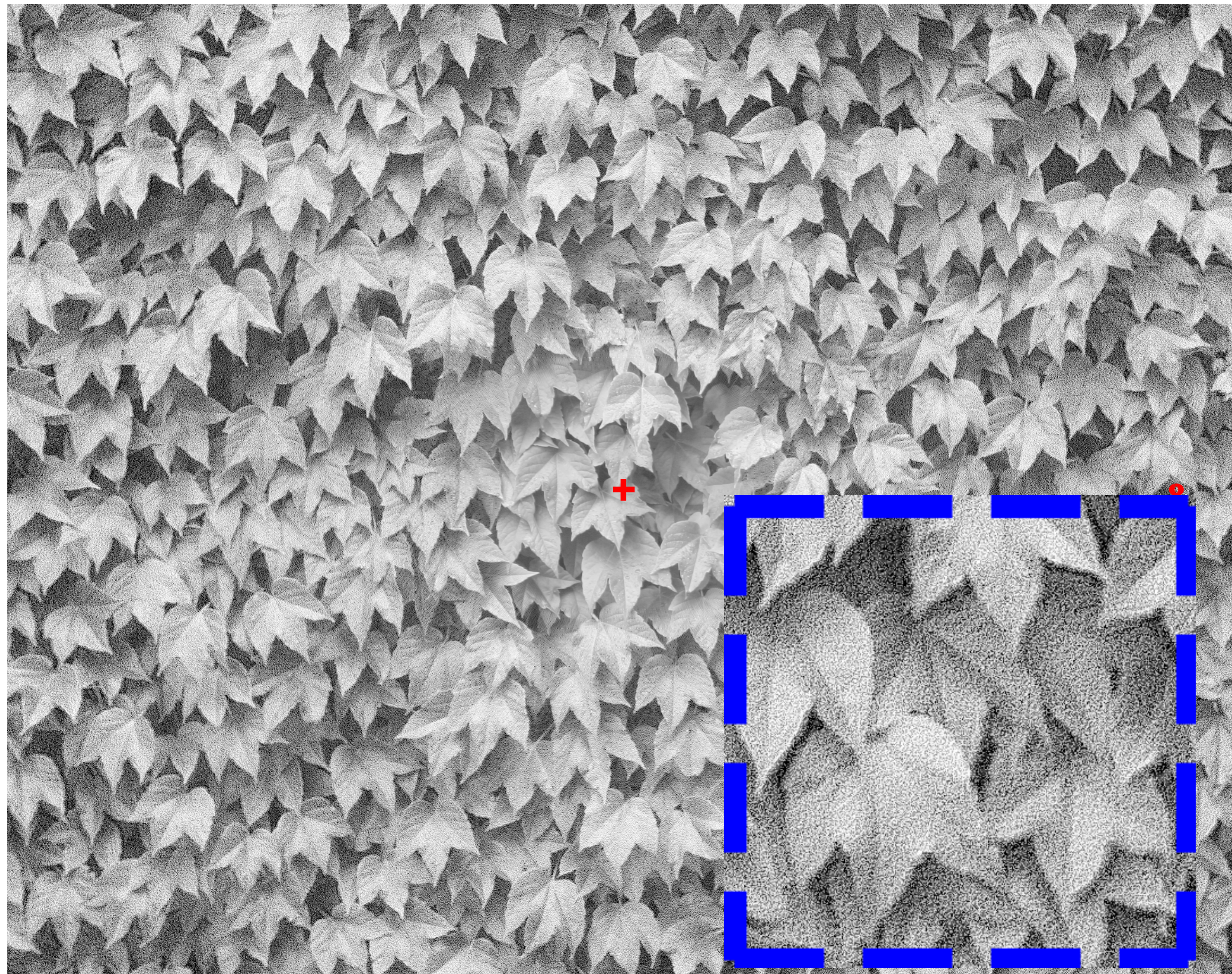
Human  
metamer?





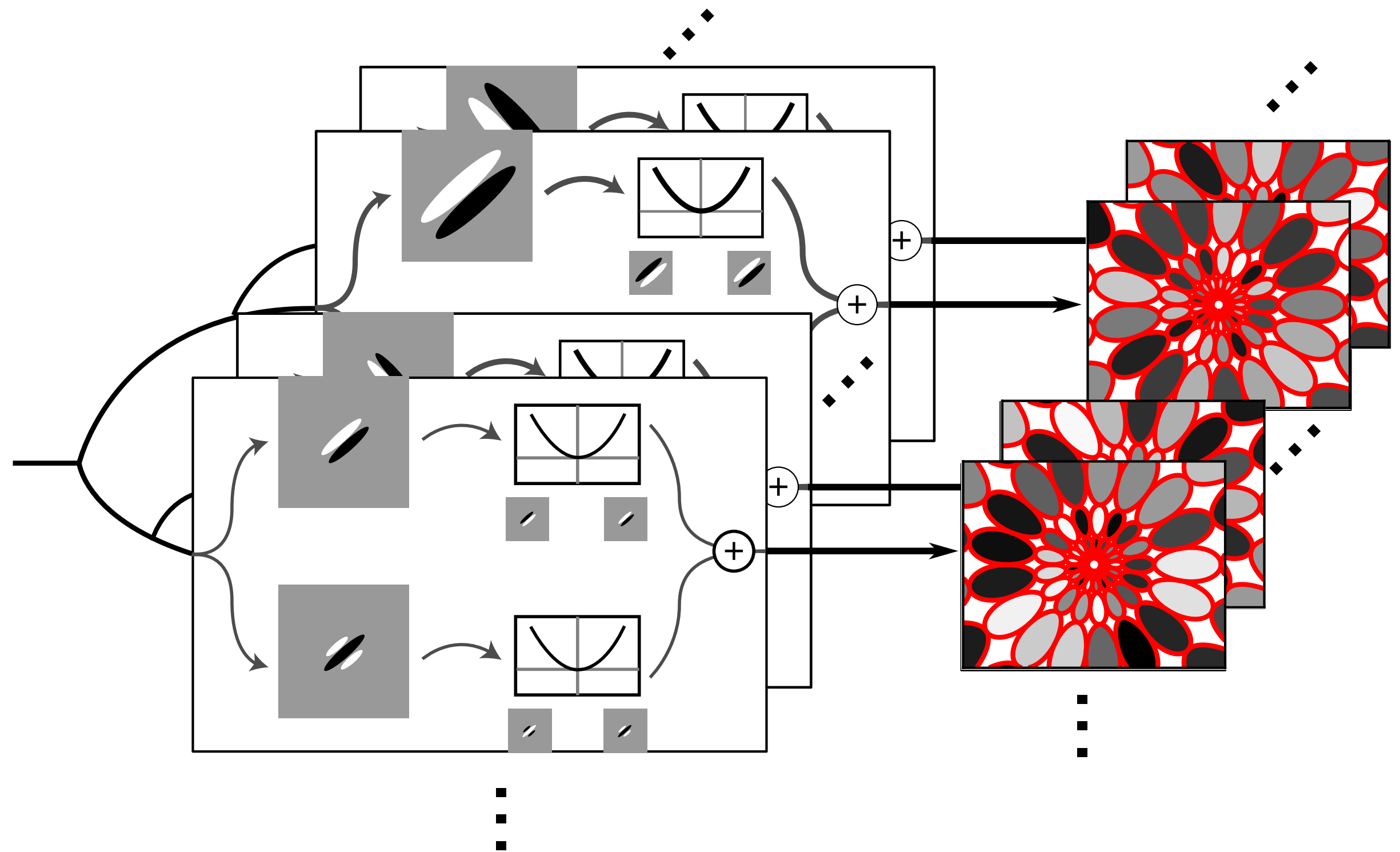
Metamer for  
Lum(.01)

Human  
metamer?



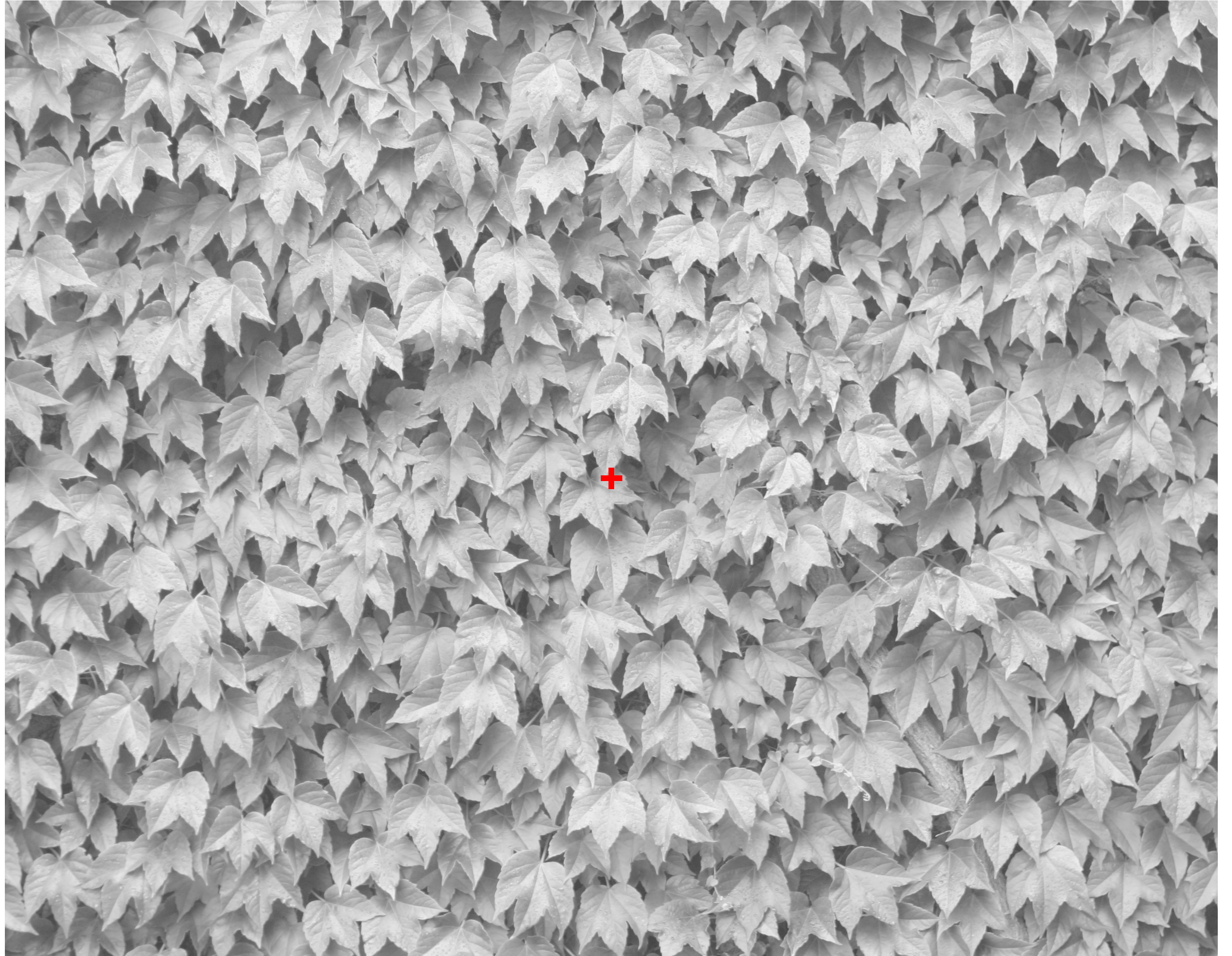


# Local spectral energy model

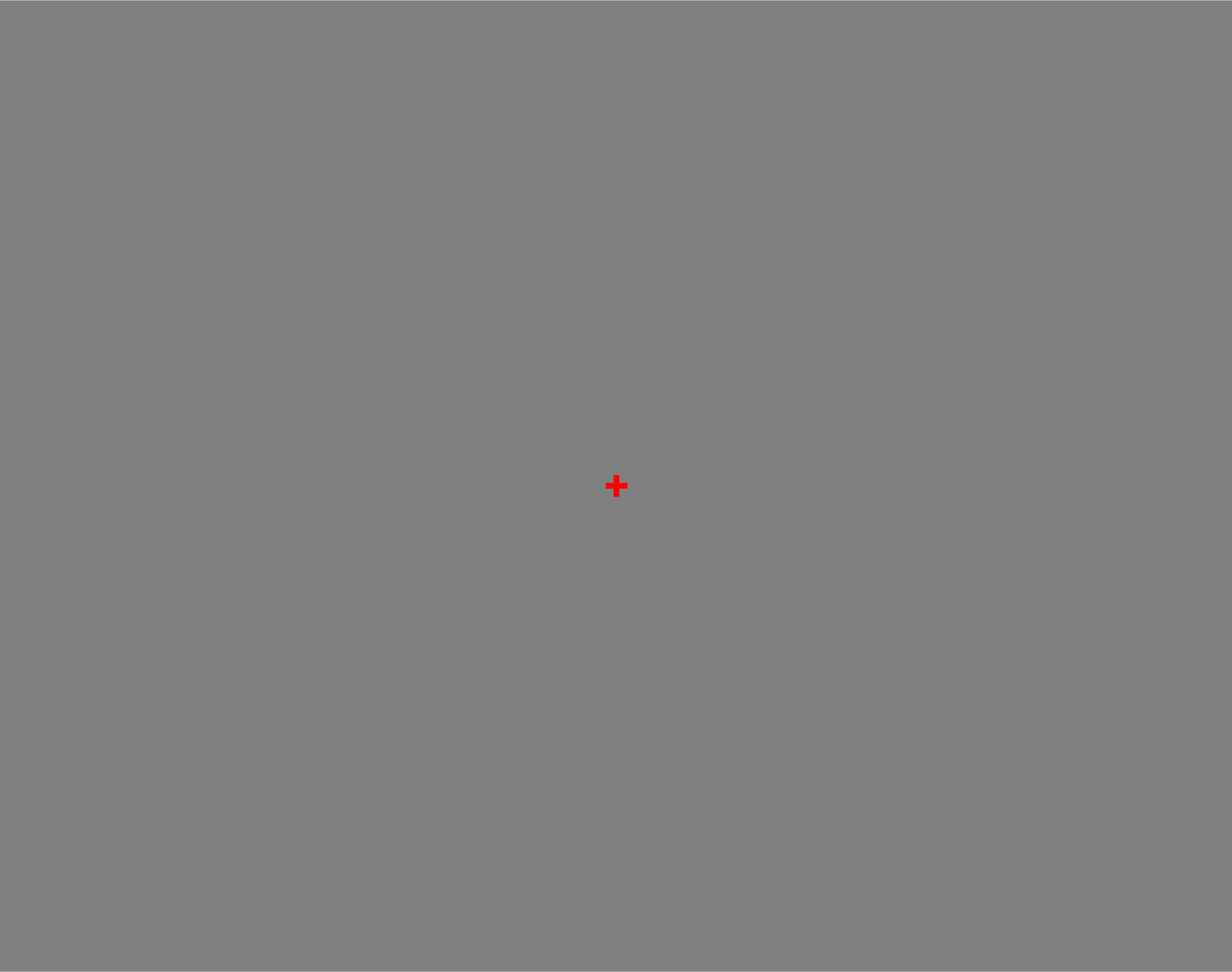




Target  
Image



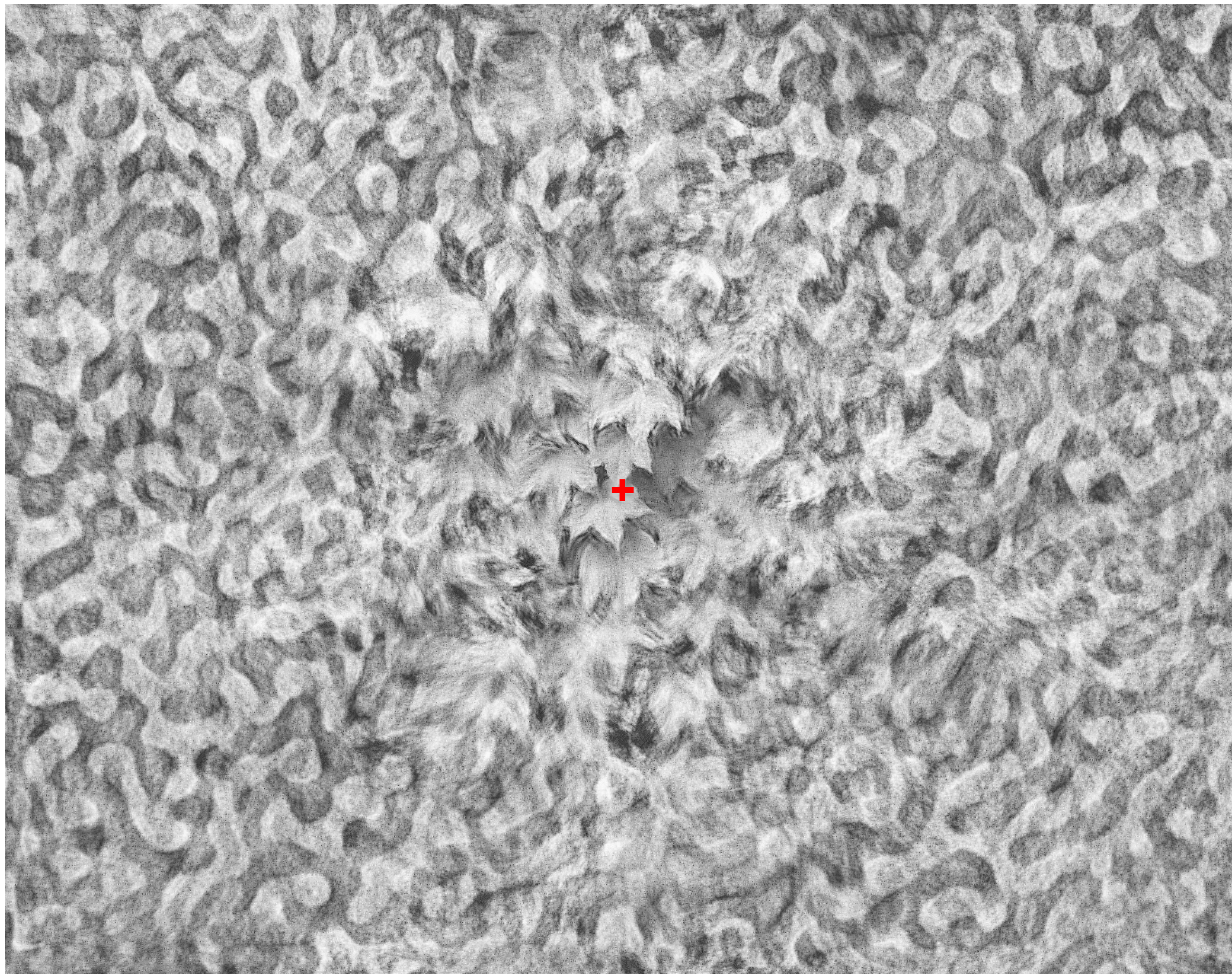






Metamer for  
Energy(0.5)

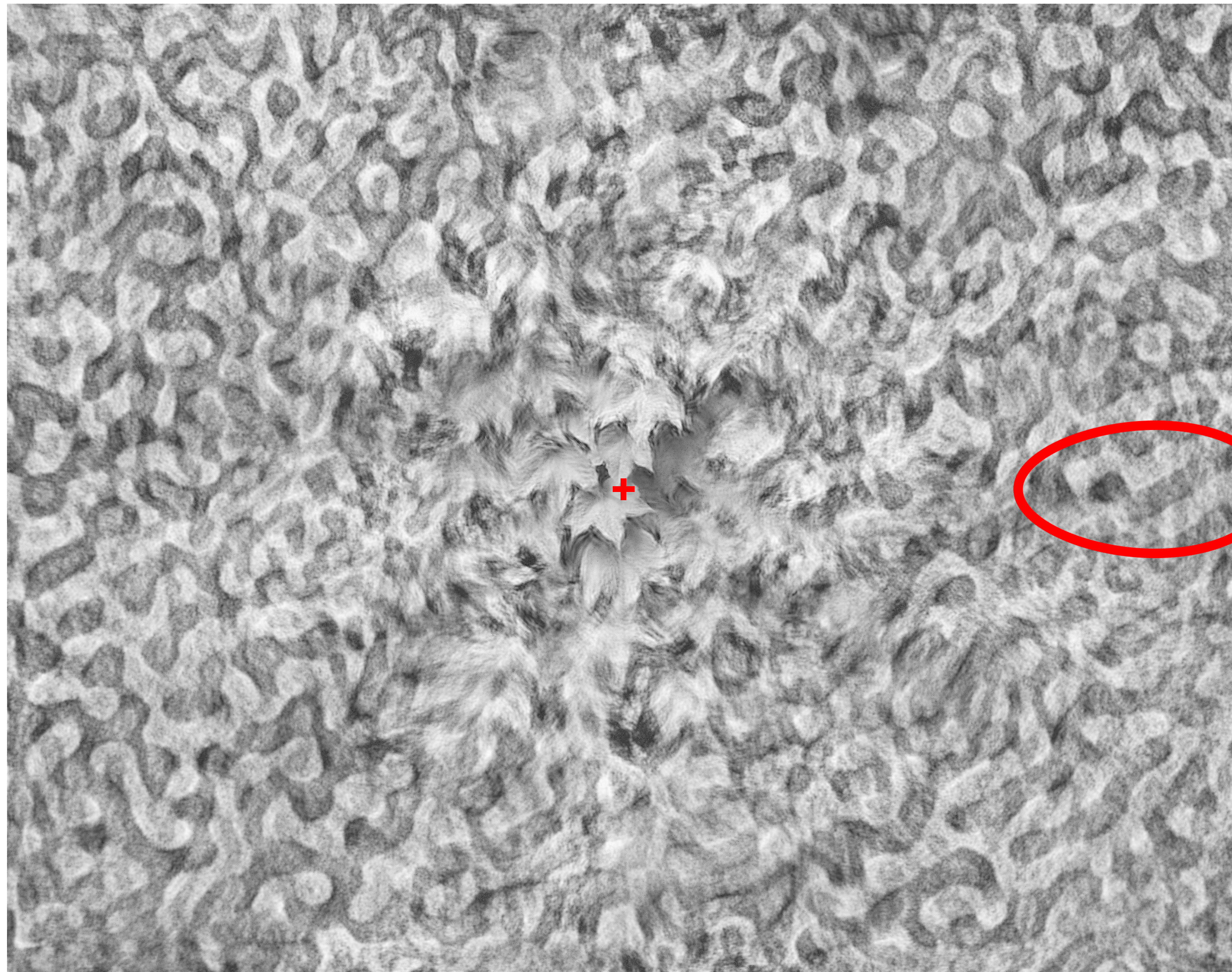
Not human  
metamer





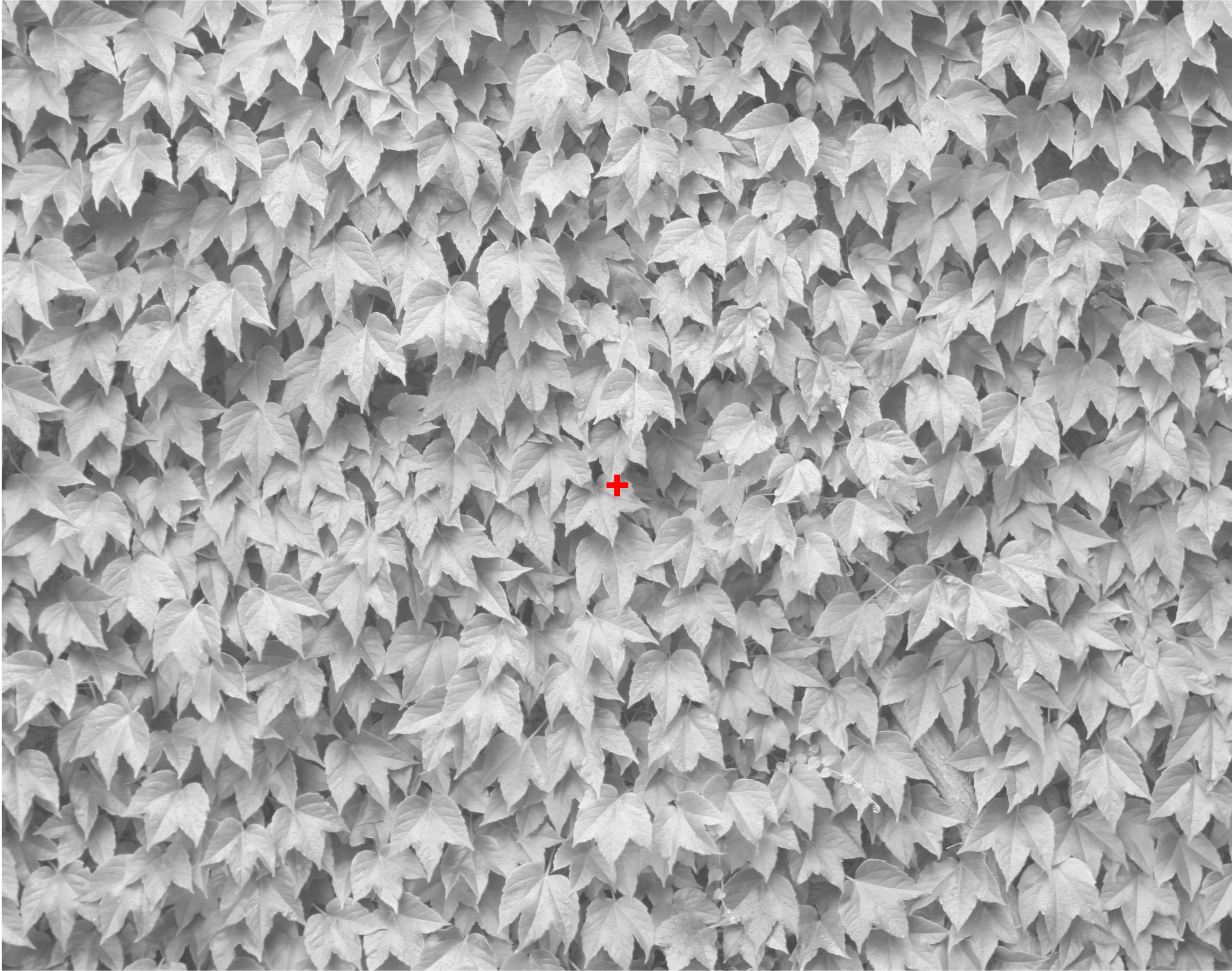
Metamer for  
Energy(0.5)

Not human  
metamer

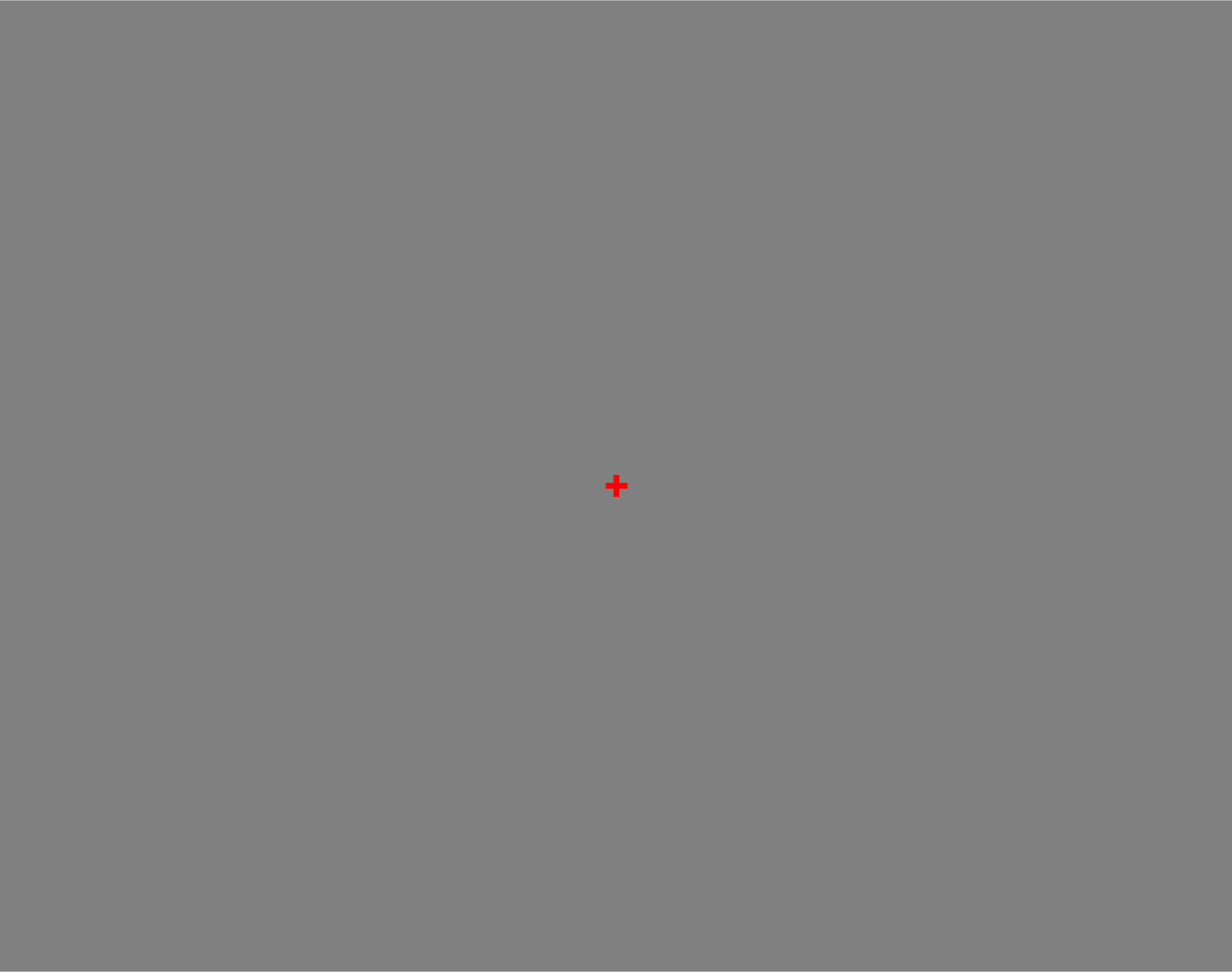




Target  
Image



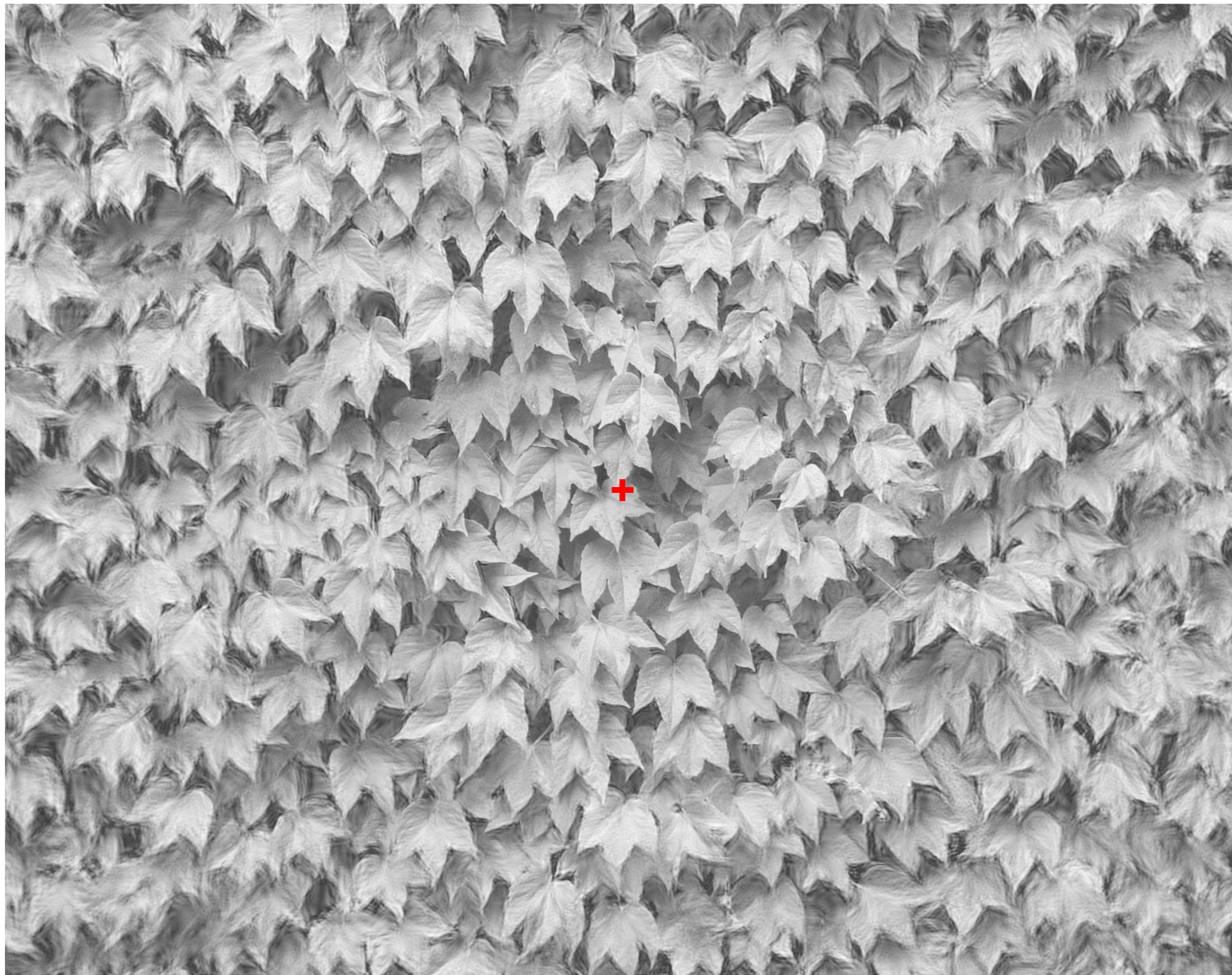






Metamer for  
Energy( $\sim 0.06$ )

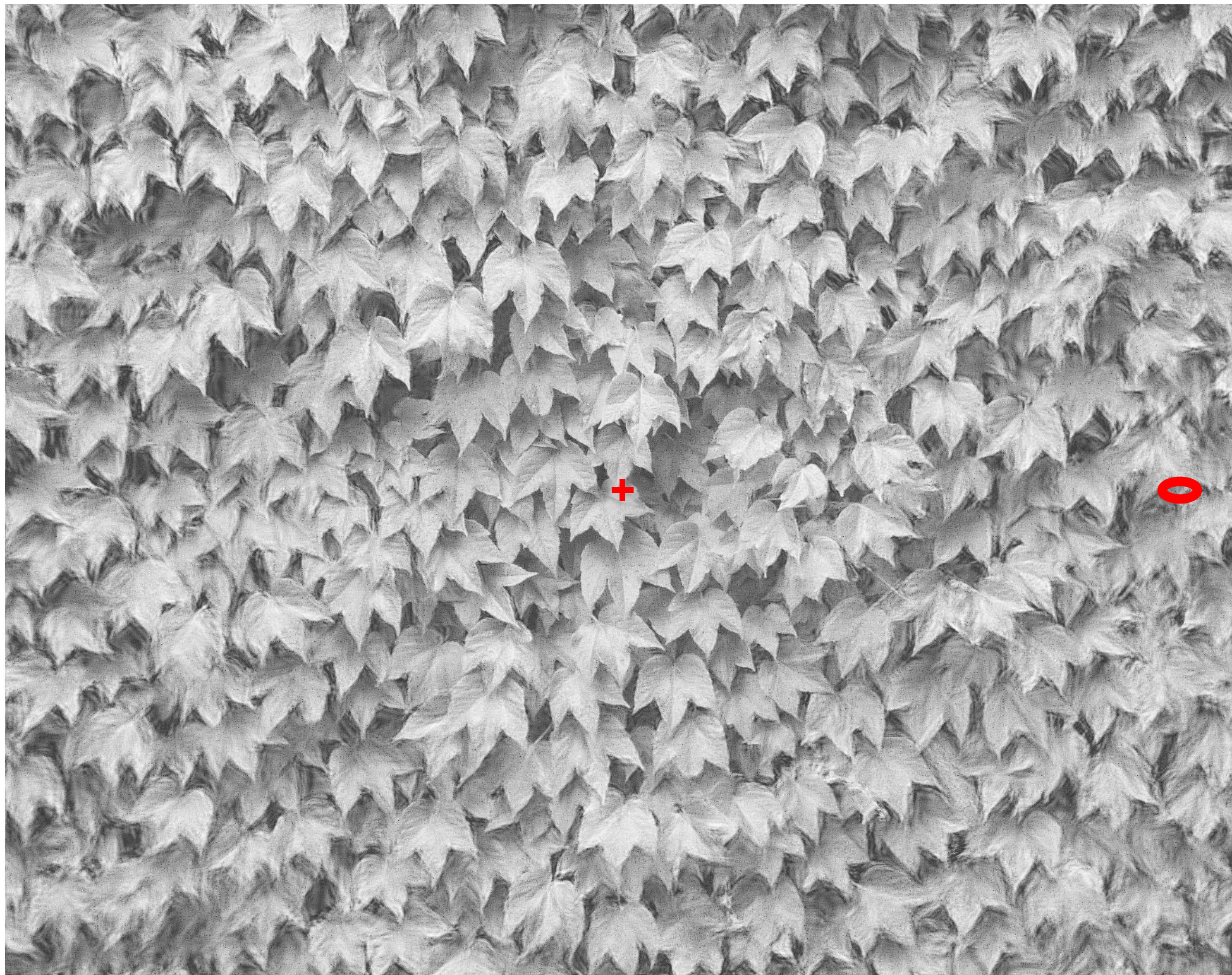
Human  
metamer?





Metamer for  
Energy( $\sim 0.06$ )

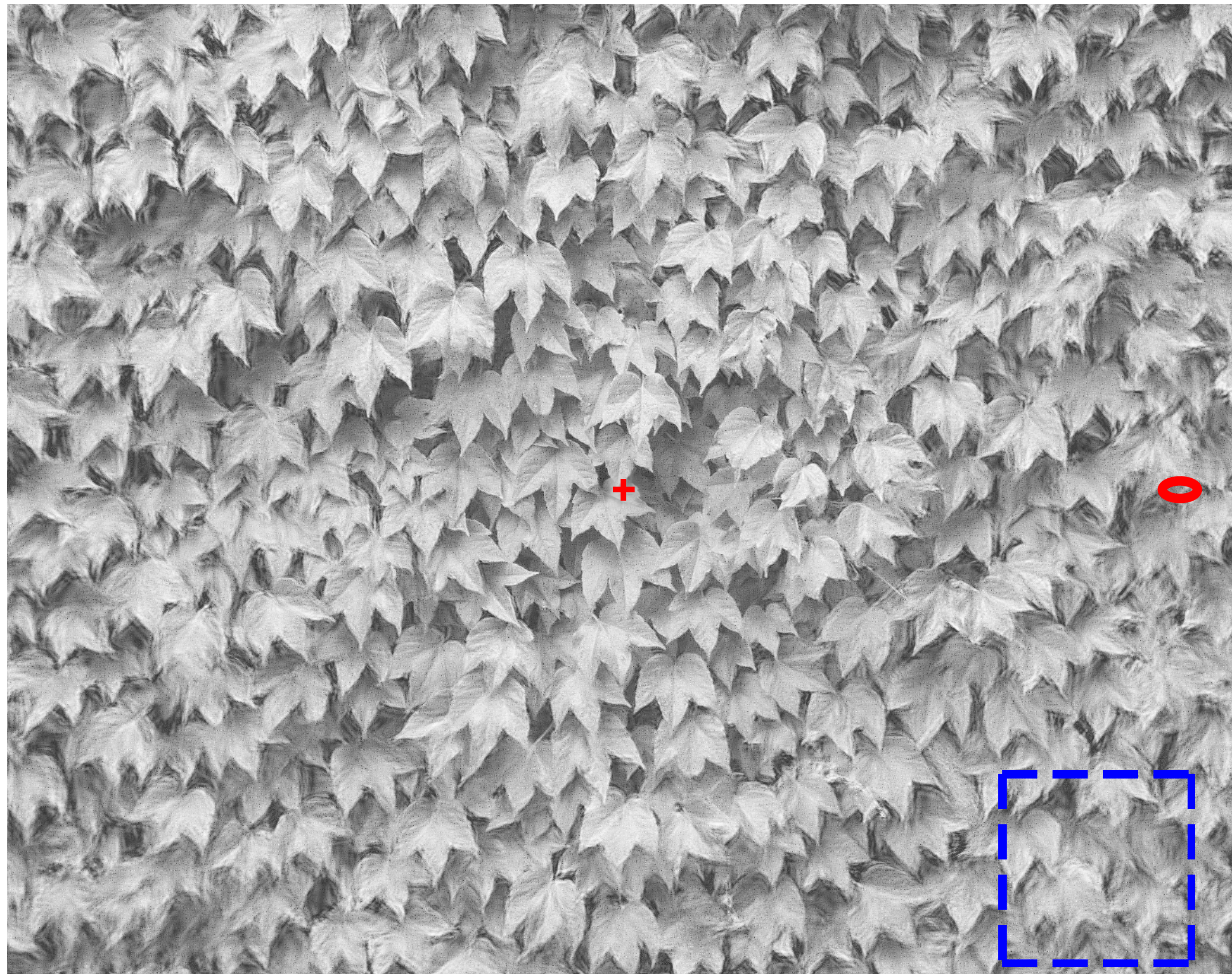
Human  
metamer?





Metamer for  
Energy( $\sim 0.06$ )

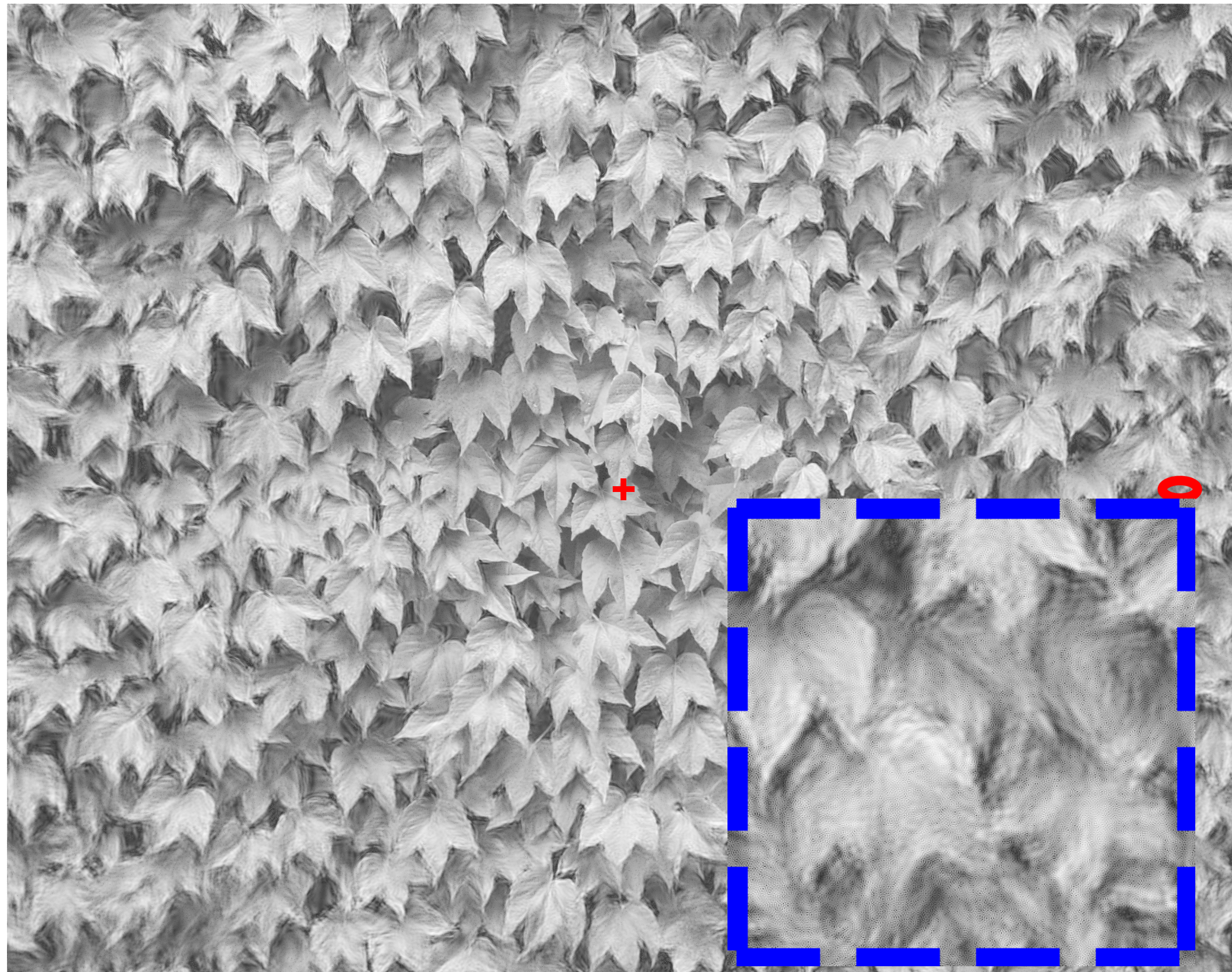
Human  
metamer?





Metamer for  
Energy( $\sim 0.06$ )

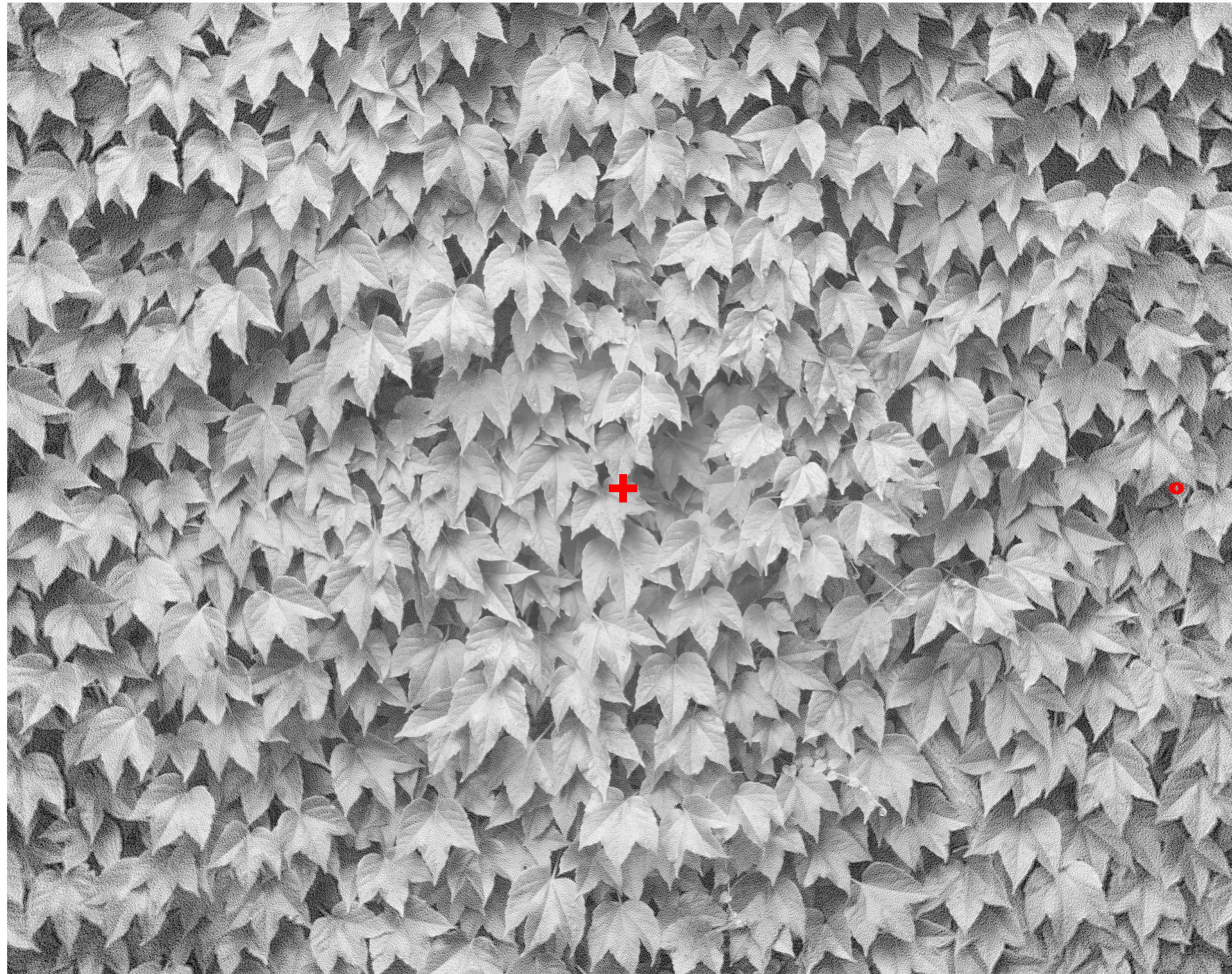
Human  
metamer?



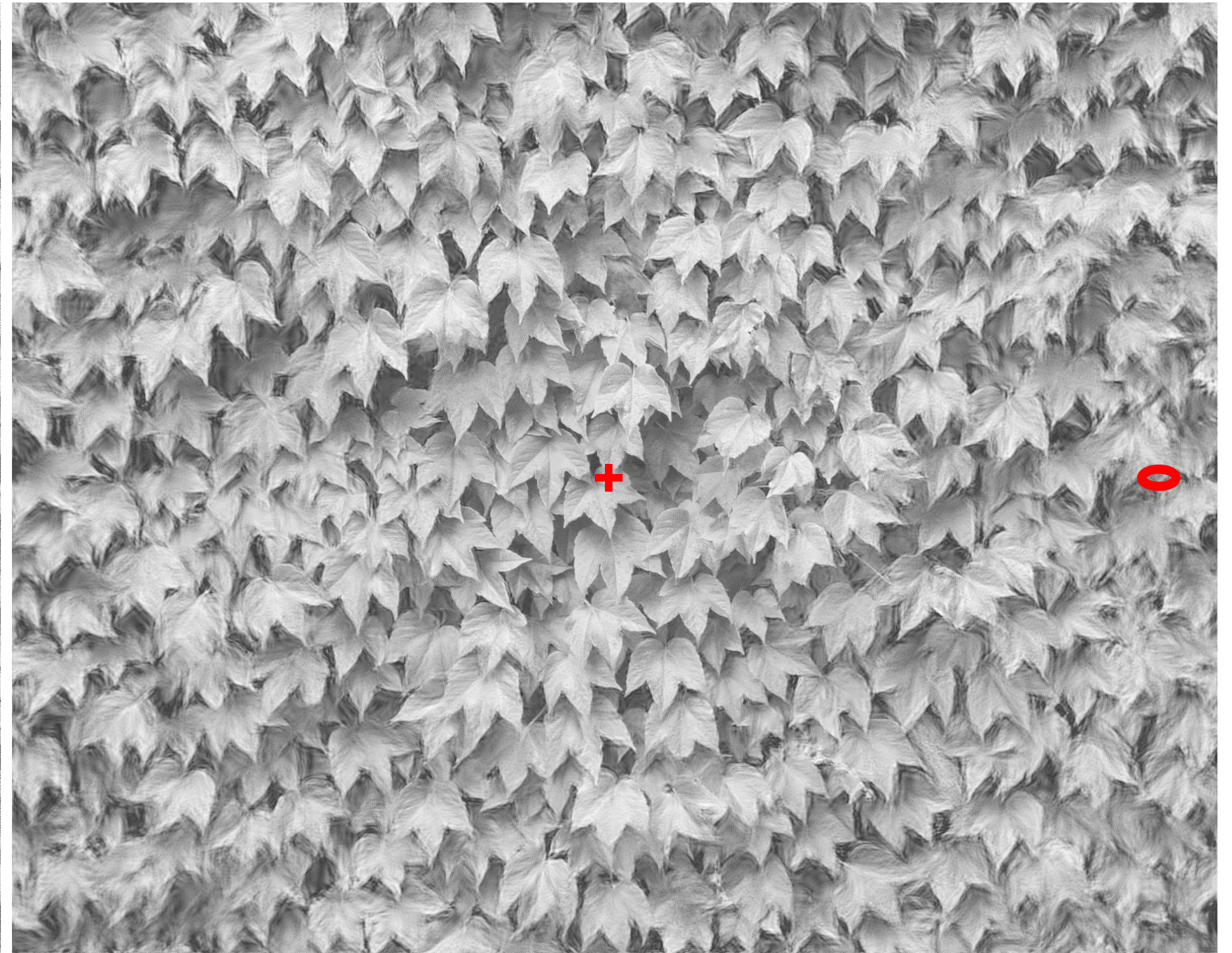


More complex statistics can be pooled over a larger area

Lum(0.01): pixel intensities

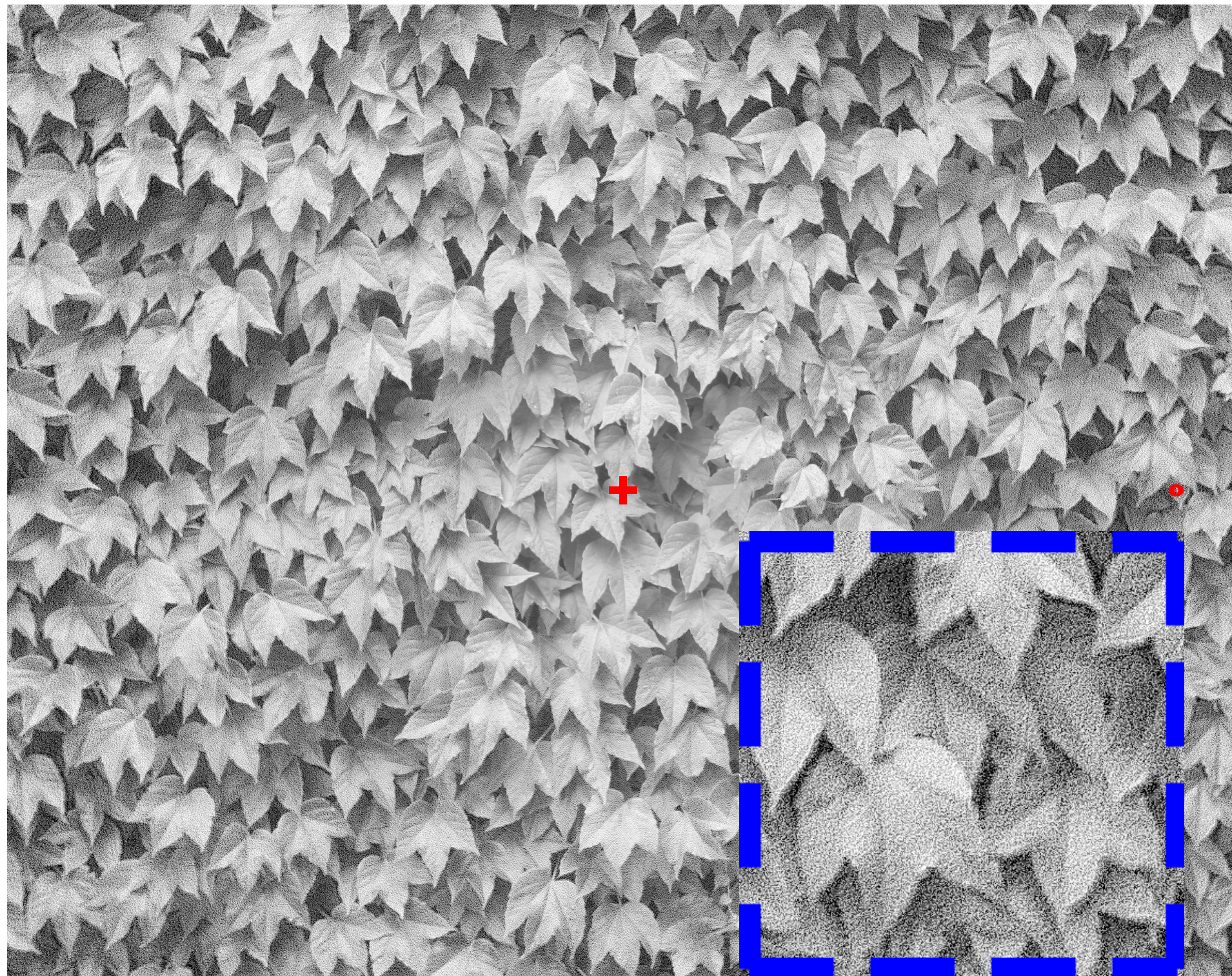


Energy( $\sim 0.06$ ): oriented energy

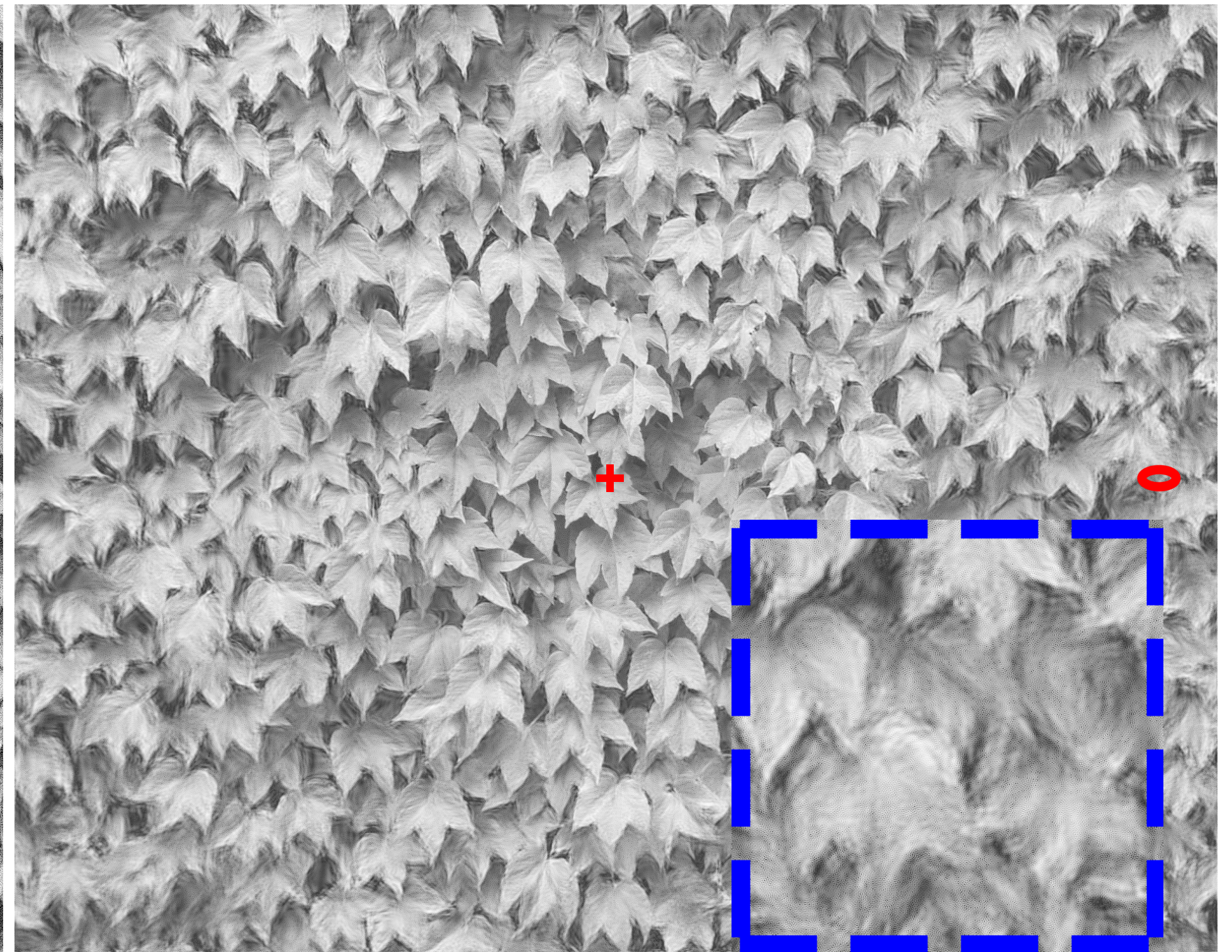


Distortions depend on which statistic is being pooled

Lum(0.01): pixel intensities

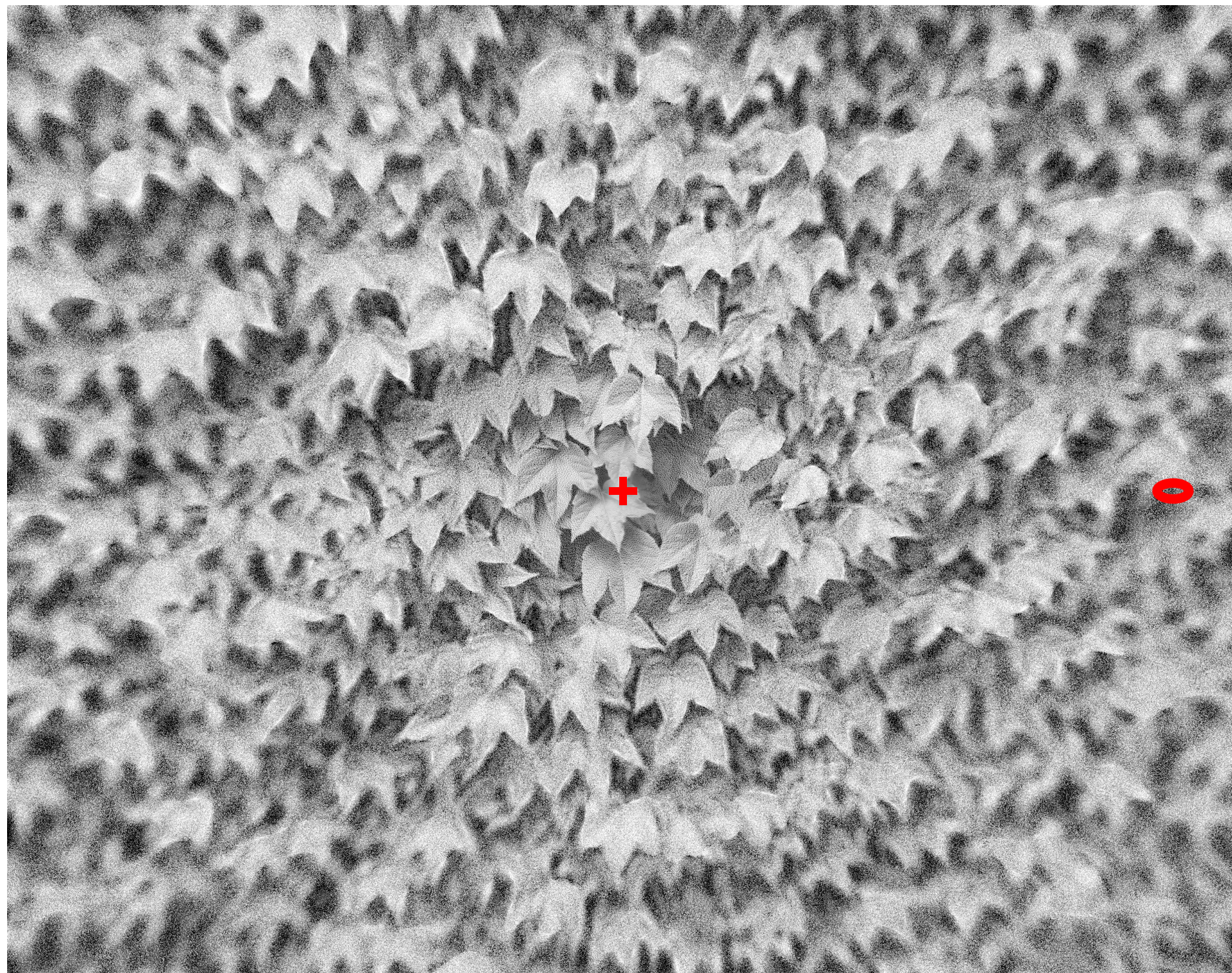


Energy( $\sim 0.06$ ): oriented energy

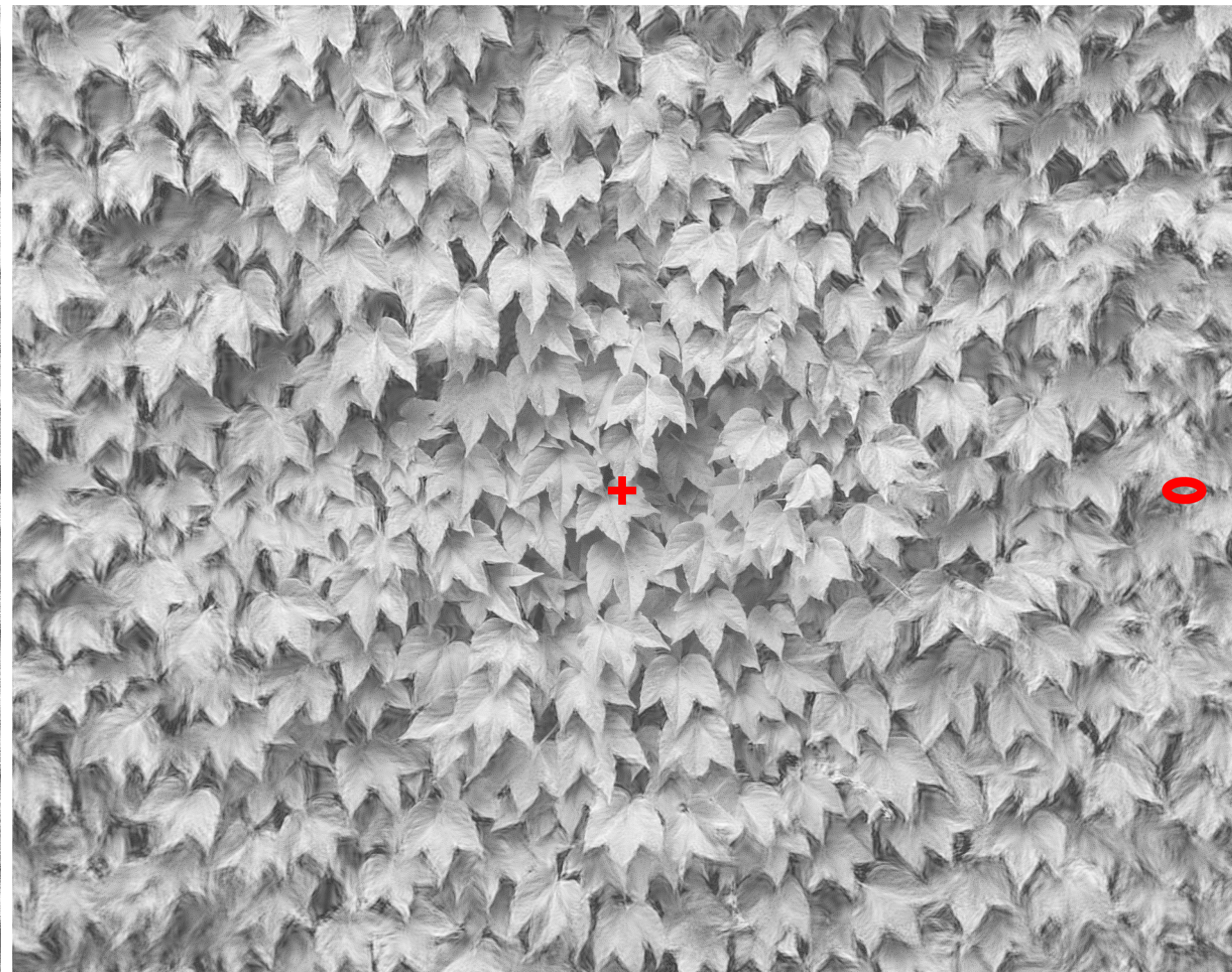


Interaction between statistic and window size is what matters

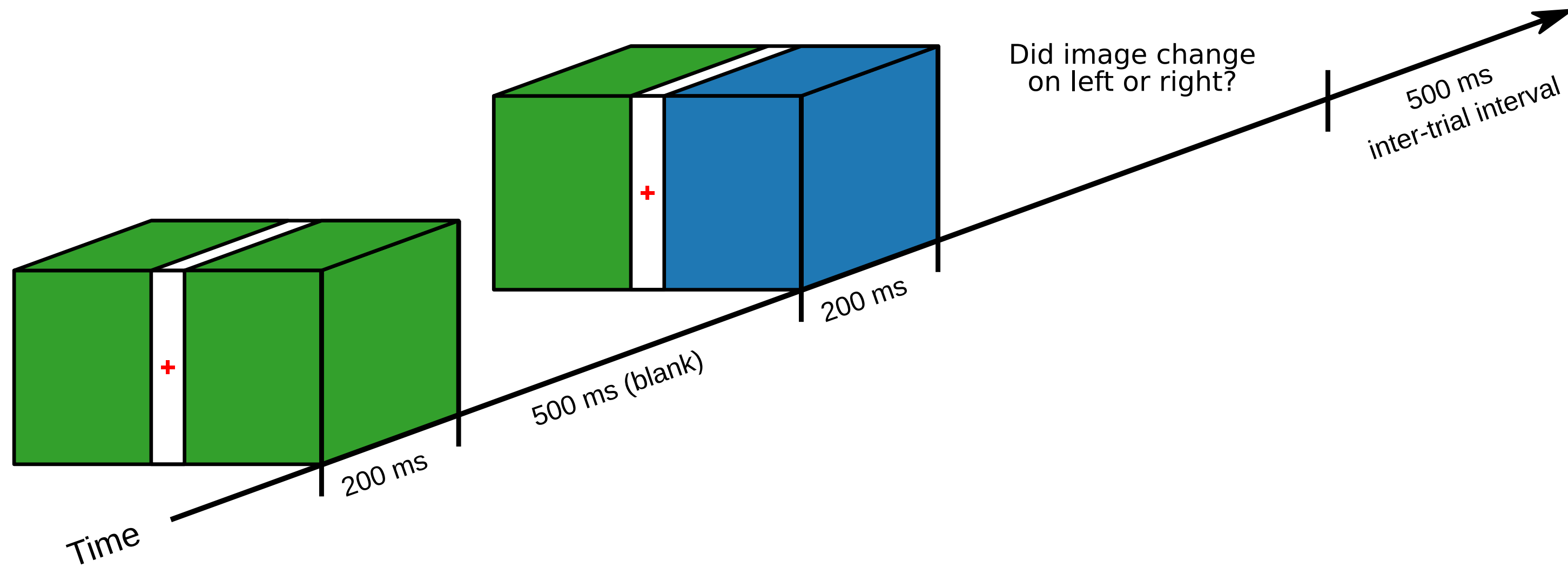
Lum( $\sim 0.06$ ): pixel intensities



Energy( $\sim 0.06$ ): oriented energy

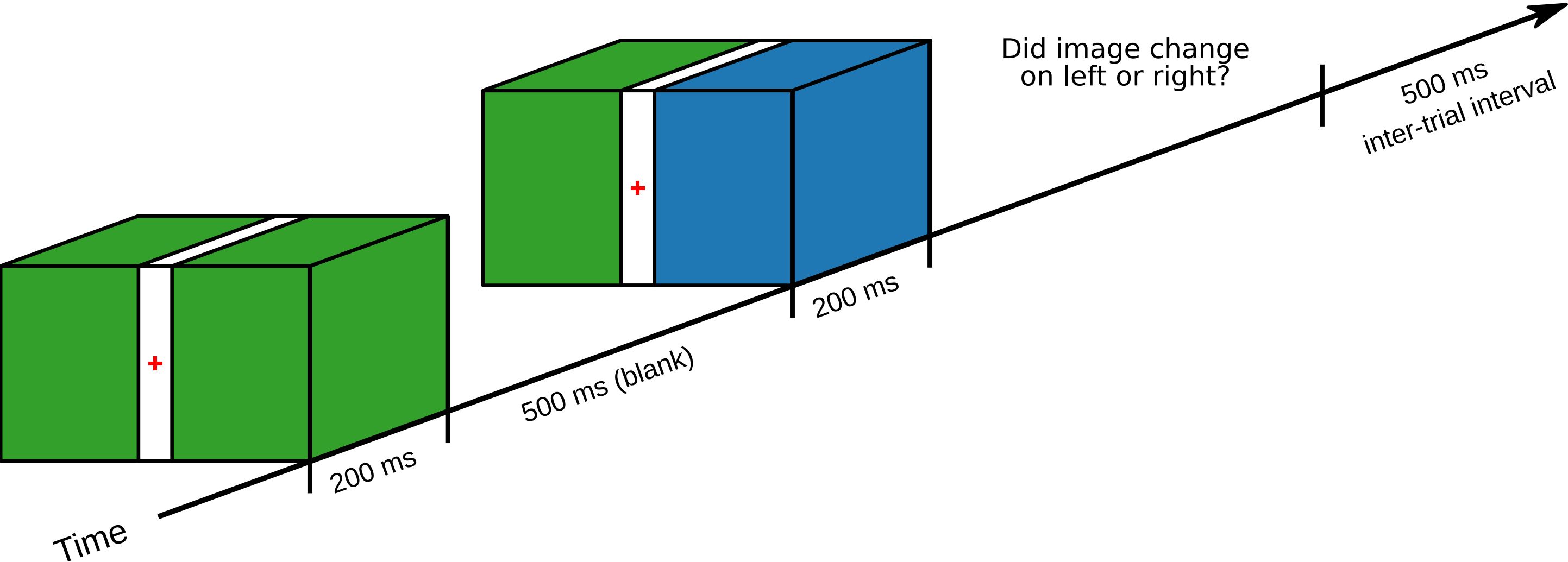


# Experiment structure





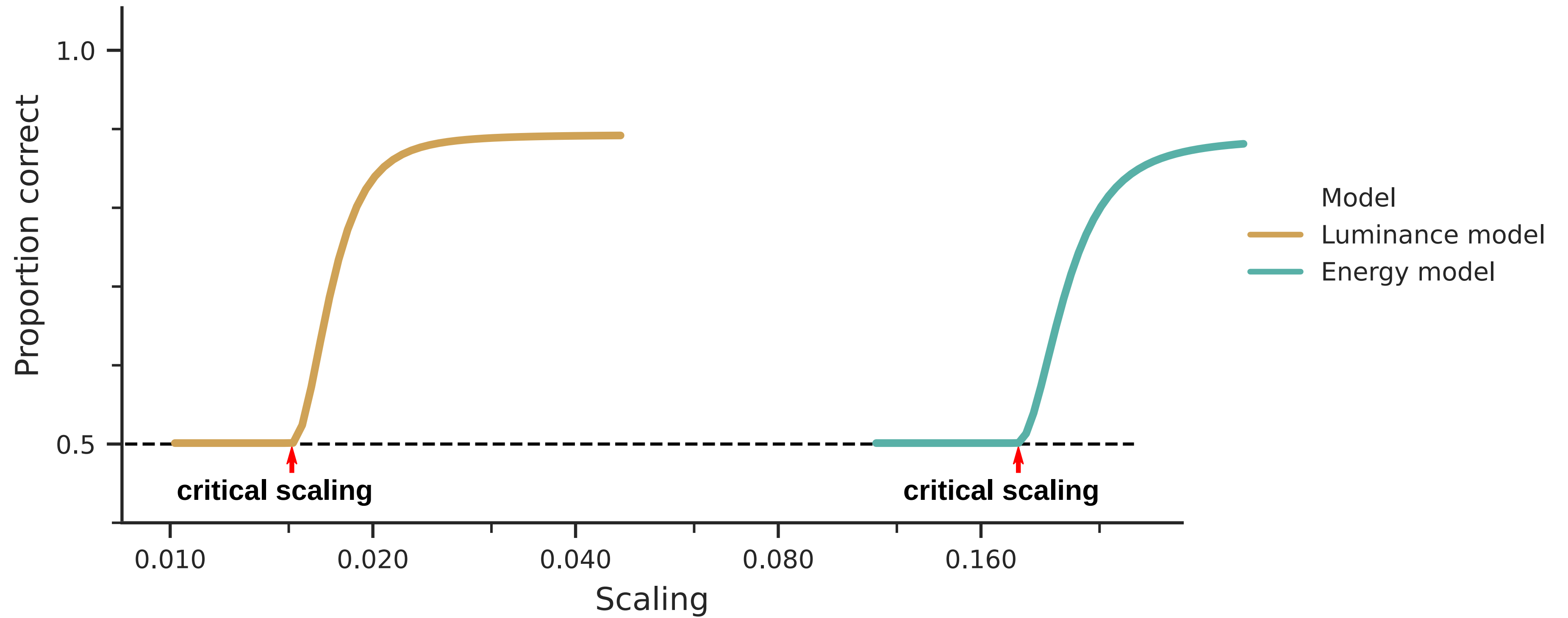
# Experiment structure



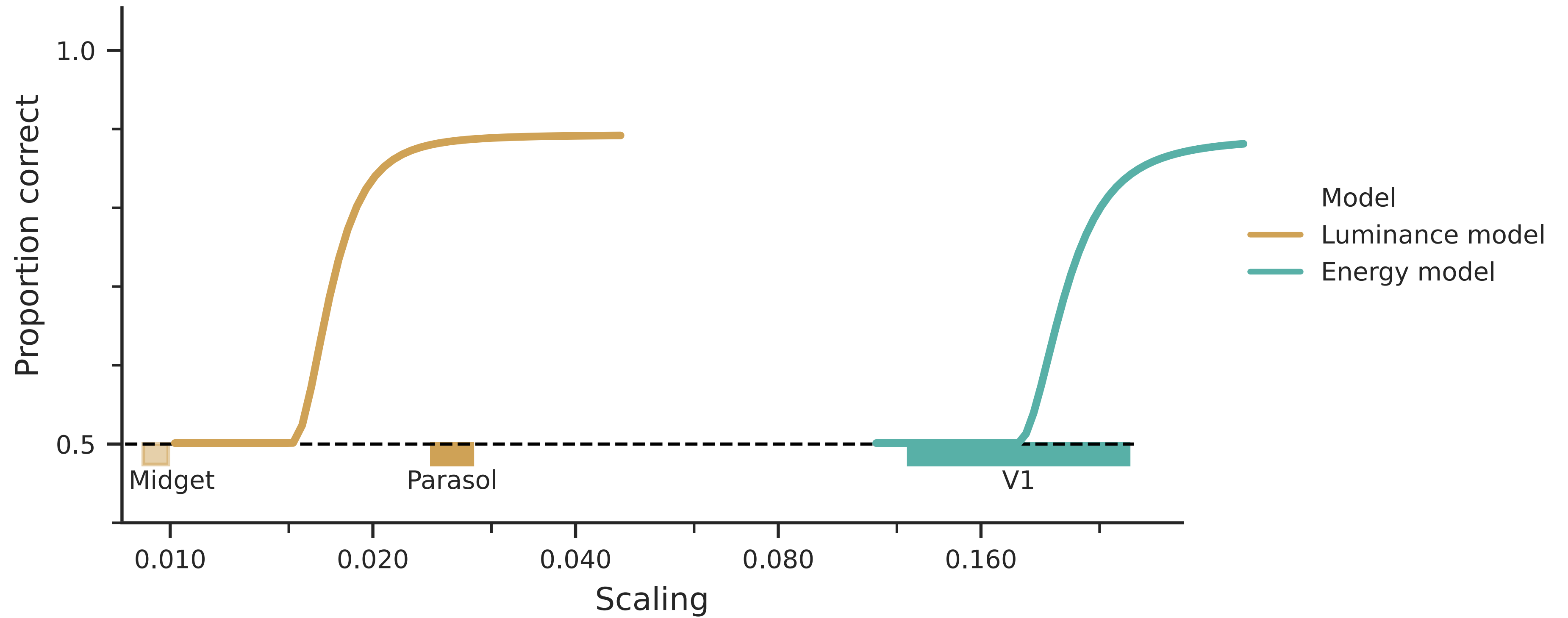
	First image	Second image left	Second image right
Target vs. Metamer	Target	Target	Metamer
		Metamer	Target
	Metamer	Target	Metamer
		Metamer	Target



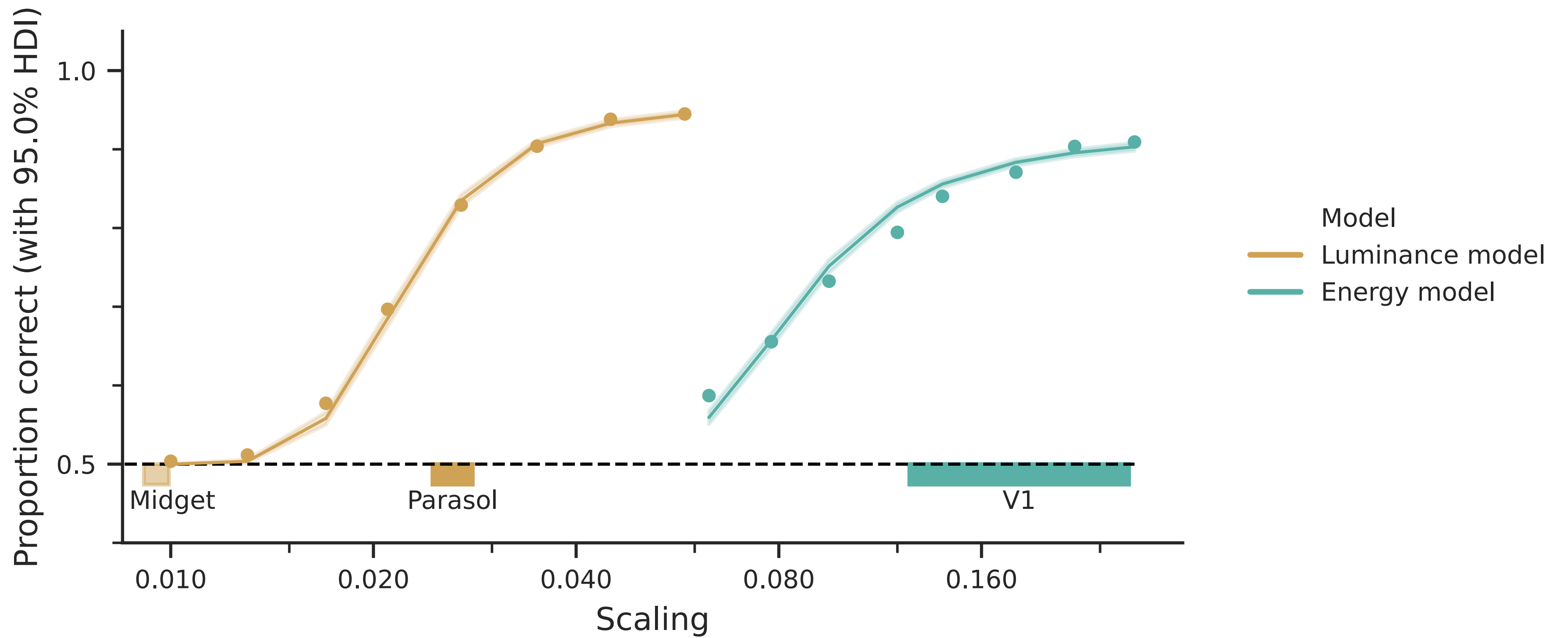
# Predictions



# Predictions

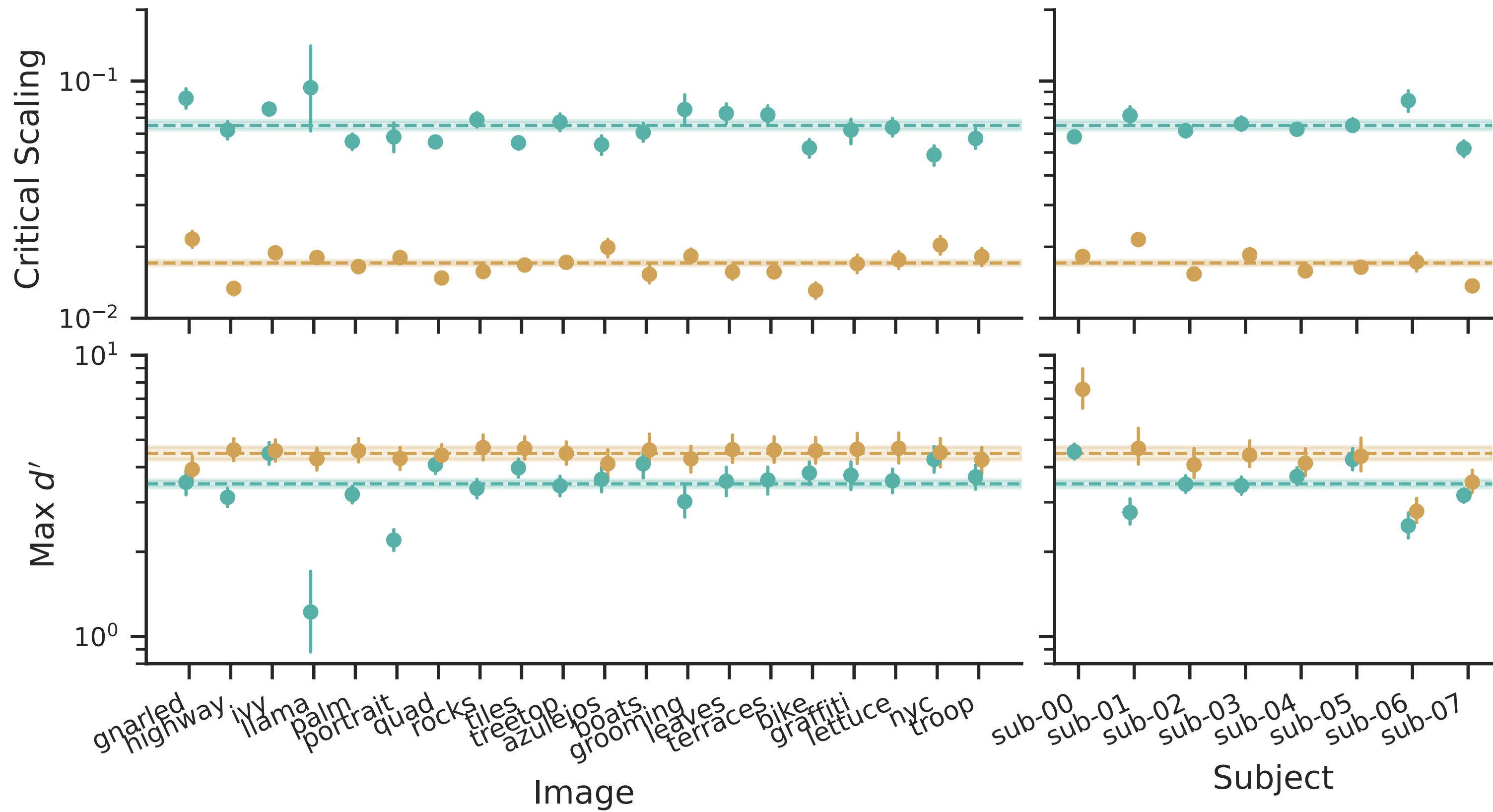


# Data





# Parameters





# Intermediate conclusions

- Built foveated models of two stages of early visual processing

# Intermediate conclusions

- Built foveated models of two stages of early visual processing
- Synthesized large set of model metamers:  
<https://users.flatironinstitute.org/~wbroderick/metamers/>

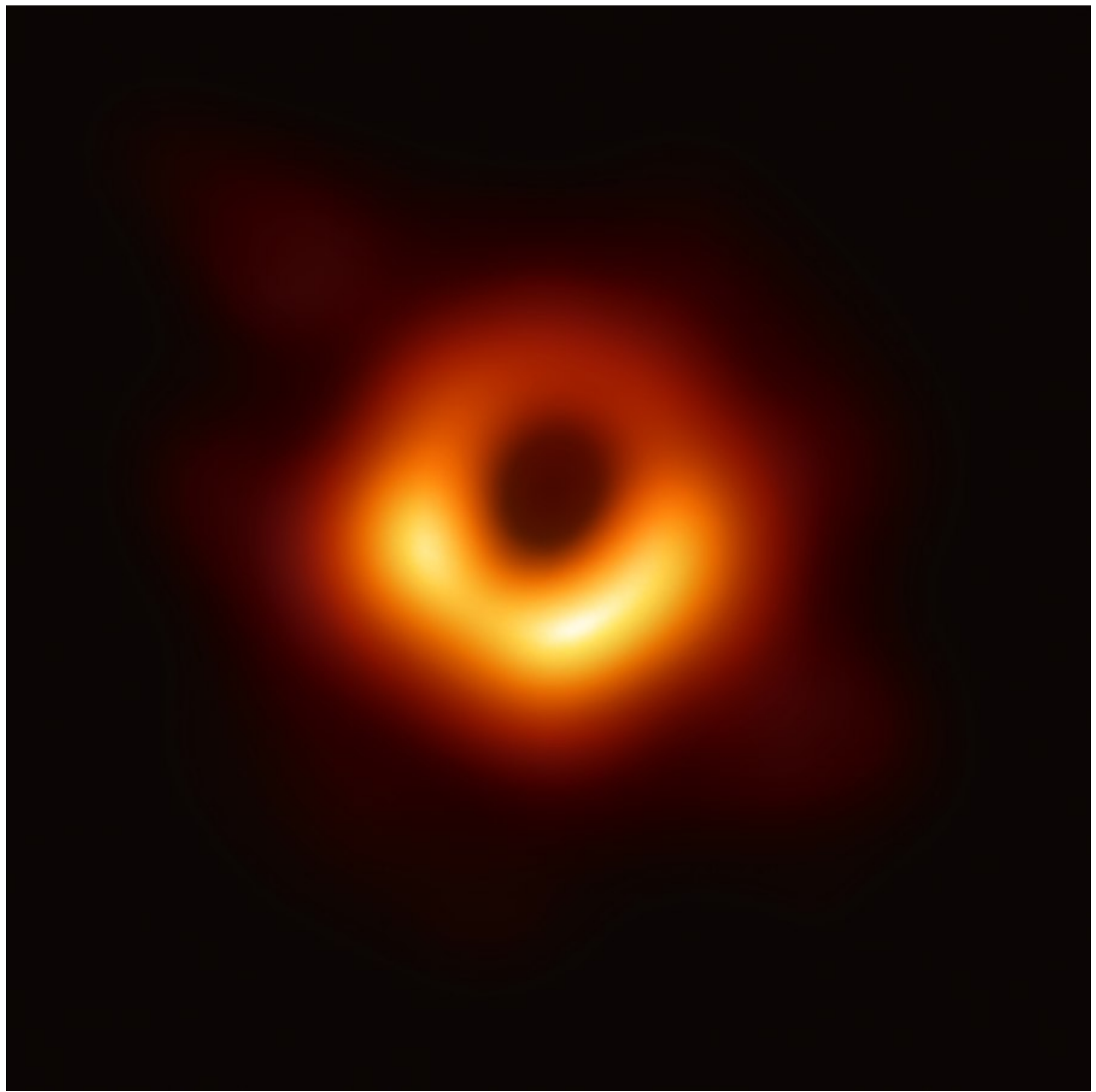
# Intermediate conclusions

- Built foveated models of two stages of early visual processing
- Synthesized large set of model metamers:  
<https://users.flatironinstitute.org/~wbroderick/metamers/>
- Ran psychophysics experiment to find each model's critical scaling

# Intermediate conclusions

- Built foveated models of two stages of early visual processing
- Synthesized large set of model metamers:  
<https://users.flatironinstitute.org/~wbroderick/metamers/>
- Ran psychophysics experiment to find each model's critical scaling
- Showed spatial scale of pooling grows with statistic complexity

# Open Science!



SCIENCE

The New York Times

Darkness Visible, Finally:  
Astronomers Capture First Ever Image  
of a Black Hole

Astronomers at last have captured a picture of one of the most  
secretive entities in the cosmos.

A

☰

🔍

Popular

Latest

The Atlantic

Sign In

SCIENCE

An Extraordinary Image of the Black  
Hole at a Galaxy’s Heart

Never before have scientists photographed the darkest points in the  
universe.

CBS NEWS

NEWS ▾

SHOWS ▾

LIVE ▾

LOCAL ▾

📺

🔍

Login

Scientists unveil first image of black hole in all  
its dark glory

BY WILLIAM HARWOOD

UPDATED ON: APRIL 10, 2019 / 8:58 PM / CBS NEWS

f

🐦

📷

AP

AP NEWS

U.S. News

World News

Politics

Sports

Entertainment

Business

Technology

Health

Science

Oddities

Lifestyle

Russia-Ukraine war

Trending News

Supreme Court confirmation

MLB Opening Day

The Masters

COVID-19

Science fact: Astronomers reveal first image of a black hole

By SETH BORENSTEIN April 10, 2019

INSIDER

📧 Log In 

Subscribe

US MARKETS OPEN  
In the news

▲ Dow Jones -0.45%

▲ Nasdaq -1.19%

▲ S&P 500 -0.53%

▲ TSLA -1.07%

▲ FB -1.19%

▲ BABA -4.27%

HOME > SCIENCE

'Like looking at the gates of Hell': Astronomers just revealed  
the first picture of a black hole, and it's a monster

Dave Mosher Apr 10, 2019, 9:46 AM

f

📧

↻

npr

wnyc

👤 SIGN IN

🛒 NPR SHOP

❤️ DONATE

📰 NEWS

🎧 CULTURE

🎵 MUSIC

🎧 PODCASTS & SHOWS

🔍 SEARCH

SPACE

Earth Sees First Image Of A Black Hole

April 10, 2019 · 8:56 AM ET

BILL CHAPPELL

🐦

130

SCIENCE

The New York Times

# Darkness Visible, Finally: Astronomers Capture First Ever Image of a Black Hole

Astronomers at last have captured a picture of one of the  
secretive entities in the cosmos.

The Atlantic

AP

AP NEWS

U.S. News

World

Technology

Health

Science

Oddities

Lifestyle

Opening Day

The Masters

COVID-19

## First image of a black hole



Log in

Subscribe

BABA -4.27%

SCIENCE

## An Extraordinary Hole at

Never before  
universe.

CBS NEWS

## Scientists its dark gl

BY WILLIAM HARWOOD  
UPDATED ON: APRIL 10, 2019 /



npr WNYC

SIGN IN

NPR SHOP

DONATE

NEWS

CULTURE

MUSIC

PODCASTS & SHOWS

SEARCH

SPACE

## Earth Sees First Image Of A Black Hole

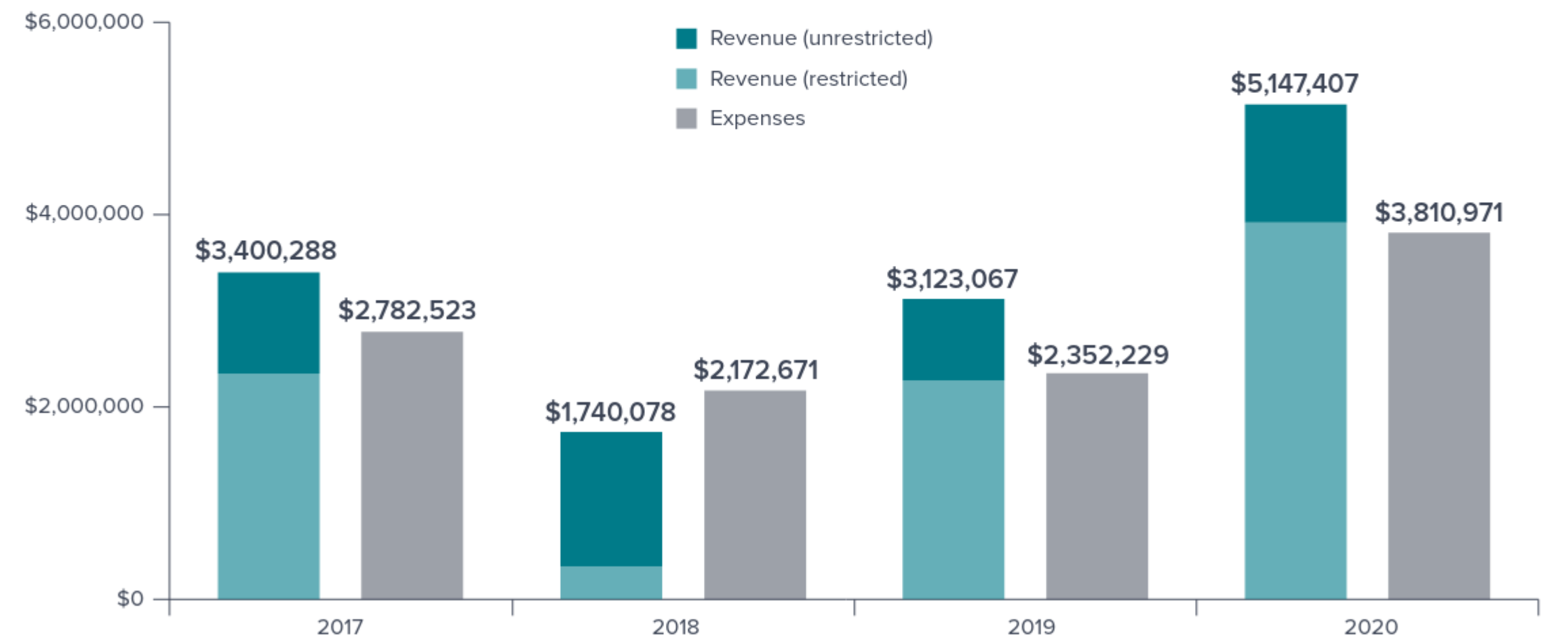
April 10, 2019 · 8:56 AM ET

BILL CHAPPELL



# Software is under-funded

REVENUE & EXPENSE COMPARISON 2017-2020



[NumFOCUS 2020 Annual Report]



# Software is under-funded



## NIH Awards by Location & Organization

Explore year-by-year NIH funding by institution, state, congressional district, and more!



Data frozen as of 10/16/2020. Data released on 1/8/2021.

■ ■ ■

<a href="#">NEUCHROMOSOME, INC.</a>	NEW YORK	<a href="#">NY</a>	<a href="#">UNITED STATES</a>	<a href="#">1</a>	\$300,000
<a href="#">NEW YORK BLOOD CENTER</a>	NEW YORK	<a href="#">NY</a>	<a href="#">UNITED STATES</a>	<a href="#">15</a>	\$12,155,855
<a href="#">NEW YORK UNIVERSITY</a>	NEW YORK	<a href="#">NY</a>	<a href="#">UNITED STATES</a>	<a href="#">188</a>	\$77,336,088
<a href="#">NEW YORK UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE</a>	NEW YORK	<a href="#">NY</a>	<a href="#">UNITED STATES</a>	<a href="#">554</a>	\$329,565,273
<a href="#">ONEGEVITY HEALTH LLC</a>	NEW YORK	<a href="#">NY</a>	<a href="#">UNITED STATES</a>	<a href="#">1</a>	\$155,473

### Award Summary: Top 200 Institutions FY 2020

Managing Organization: NSF

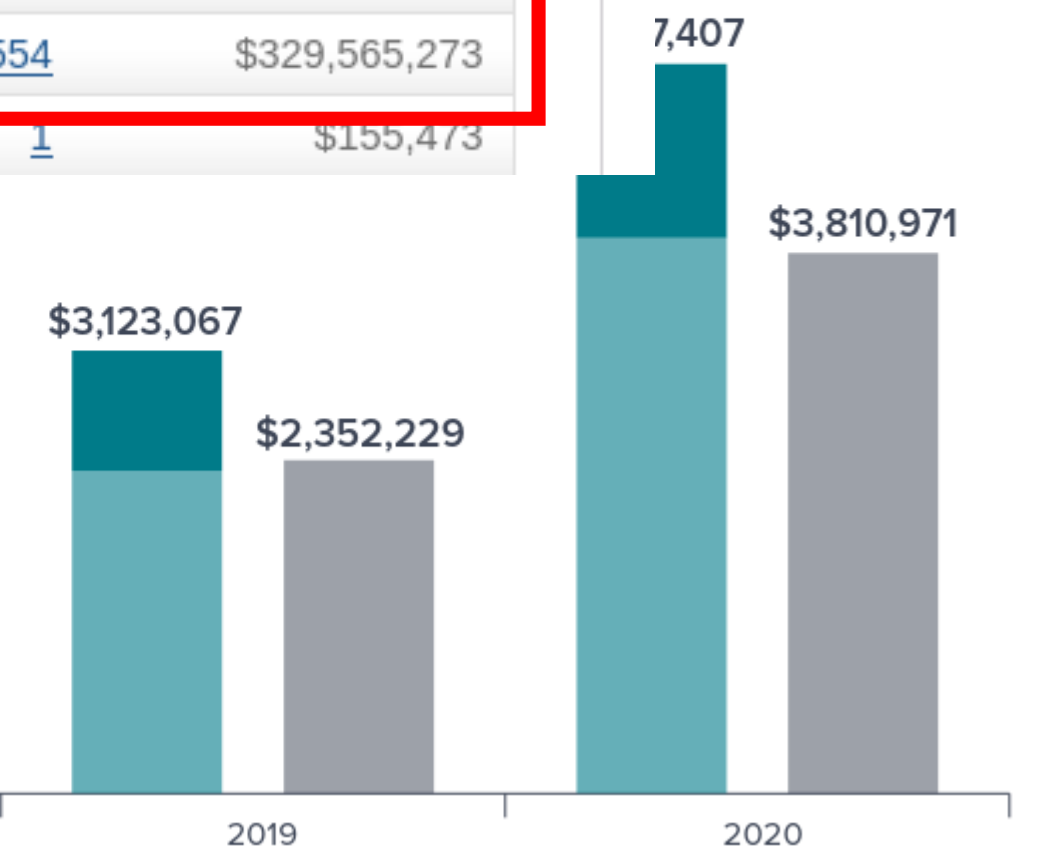
Funding Organization: NSF

Institution Type: All Groups

Institution (200 max) (Drill to Awards)	State or Country	Total		Research Support		Education & Human
		Amt \$k	Cnt	Amt \$k	Cnt	Amt \$k
<a href="#">Leidos</a>	Maryland	\$231,869	1	\$183,593	1	\$0
<a href="#">U of Ill Urbana-Champaign</a>	Illinois	\$141,492	265	\$135,139	253	\$6,353
<a href="#">UCAR</a>	Colorado	\$138,351	40	\$137,580	38	\$771
<a href="#">AURA</a>	District of Columbia	\$127,312	9	\$80,963	8	\$0
<a href="#">Regents U of Michigan</a>	Michigan	\$120,055	329	\$102,987	307	\$17,068

■ ■ ■

<a href="#">University of Virginia</a>	Virginia	\$41,687	129	\$37,450	124	\$4,238
<a href="#">New York University</a>	New York	\$41,567	144	\$37,685	134	\$3,882
<a href="#">SUNY Stony Brook</a>	New York	\$41,411	121	\$39,563	117	\$1,848



[NumFOCUS 2020 Annual Report]



# ... but heavily-used

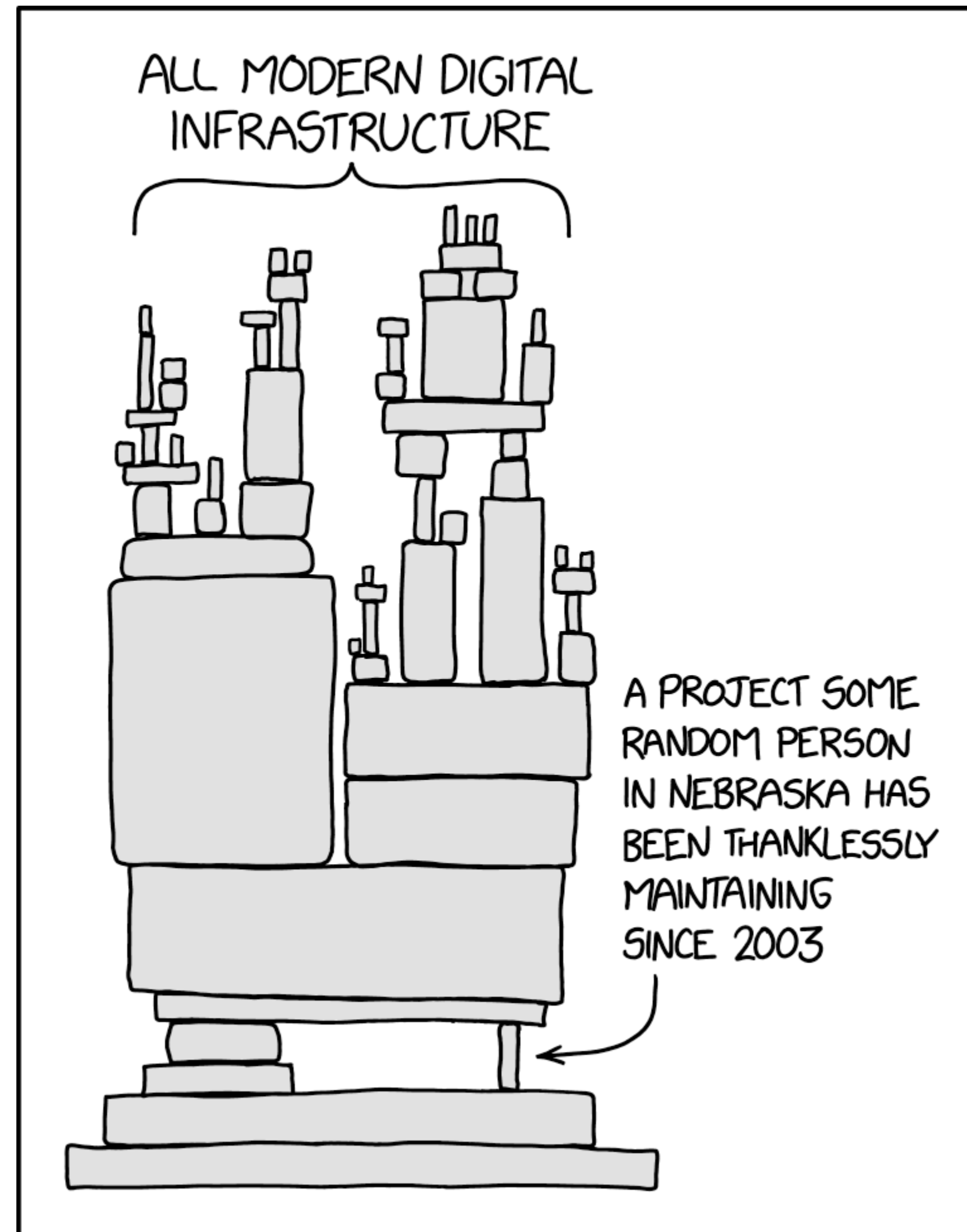
- 92% of British academics use research software
- 69% say their research would not be practical without research software

# ... but heavily-used

- 92% of British academics use research software
- 69% say their research would not be practical without research software
- Vast majority of top 100 all-time cited papers describe experimental methods or software

# ... but heavily-used

- 92% of British academics use research software
- 69% say their research would not be practical without research software
- Vast majority of top 100 all-time cited papers describe experimental methods or software
- and that's probably an undercount



[xkcd #2347]

Why should we care?

Why should we care?

...because software is necessary for cumulative science

Publications are insufficient for reproducibility

"An article about computational science in a scientific publication is **not** the scholarship itself, it is merely **advertising** of the scholarship. The actual scholarship is the complete software development environment and the complete set of instructions which generated the figures."

— Buckheit and Donoho, 1995

Sharing code and data is hard!

And so knowledge is lost.

LabForComputationalVision / plenopticPublic

NotificationsFork1Star20

<> CodeIssues55Pull requests5ActionsProjects1WikiSecurityInsights

main8 branches1 tagGo to fileCode

billbrod

Merge pull request #141 from LabForComputationalVision/jupyter\_exec...

262ec06 on Jan 13

1,241 commits

.github

makes name of test step more informative

3 months ago

data

removes txt file from repo, download in notebook

11 months ago

docs

adds nblinks for newer tutorials

5 months ago

examples

Merge branch 'main' of github.com:LabForComputationalVision/plenopt...

3 months ago

jenkins

can now run pytest tests, instead of individually

5 months ago

plenoptic

add \_signal\_shape attribute to Synthesis

3 months ago

tests

Merge branch 'main' of github.com:LabForComputationalVision/plenopt...

3 months ago

.coveragerc

adds codecov

2 years ago

.gitignore

gitignore npy npz mat files

4 months ago

.readthedocs.yml

fixes docs issues!

2 years ago

CODE\_OF\_CONDUCT.md

adds code of conduct

2 years ago

CONTRIBUTING.md

Merge branch 'main' of github.com:LabForComputationalVision/plenopt...

3 months ago

LICENSE

Initial commit

3 years ago

README.md

add research notice to readme

10 months ago

setup.py

extract dependencies to requirements.txt

13 months ago

README.md

plenoptic

LicenseMITpython3.6|3.7|3.8buildfailingdocspassingstabilityalphadoi10.5281/zenodo.3995057codecov75%

tutorialspassinglaunchbinder

About

Visualize/test models for visual representation by synthesizing images.

plenoptic.readthedocs.io/en/latest/

ReadmeMIT LicenseCode of conduct20 stars7 watching1 fork

Releases

1 tags

Packages

No packages published

Contributors10

Languages

Python99.9% Dockerfile0.1%

142

# plenoptic contents

- **Metamer**: my second chapter, Freeman and Simoncelli 2011, Portilla and Simoncelli 2000
- Eigendistortion: Berardino et al. 2017
- Geodesics: Hénaff and Simoncelli 2015, Hénaff et al. 2019
- MAD Competition: Wang and Simoncelli 2008
- Models: Portilla-Simoncelli texture statistics, **Steerable Pyramid**, FrontEnd models from Berardino et al. 2017

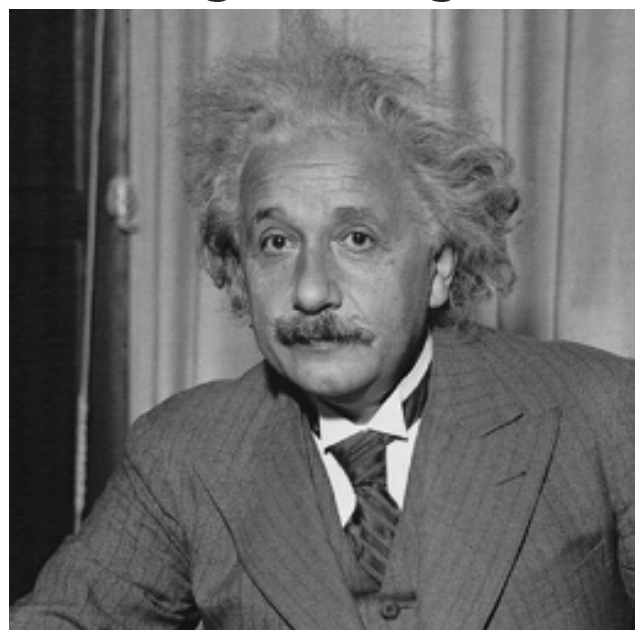
# FROM RESEARCH TO PRODUCTION

An open source machine learning framework that accelerates the path from research prototyping to production deployment.

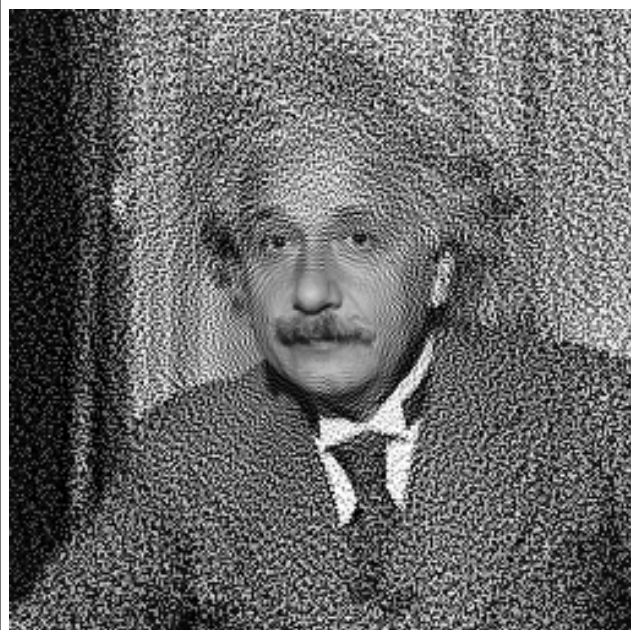
[Install](#) >

General, model-agnostic implementations of  
synthesis methods

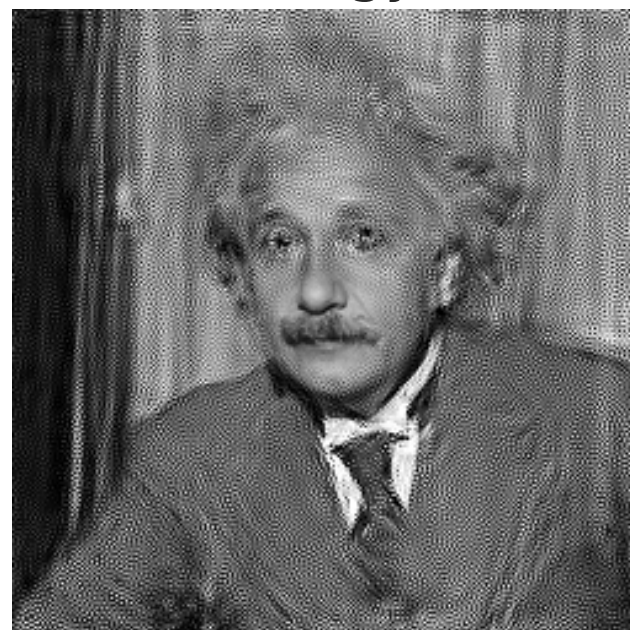
Target images



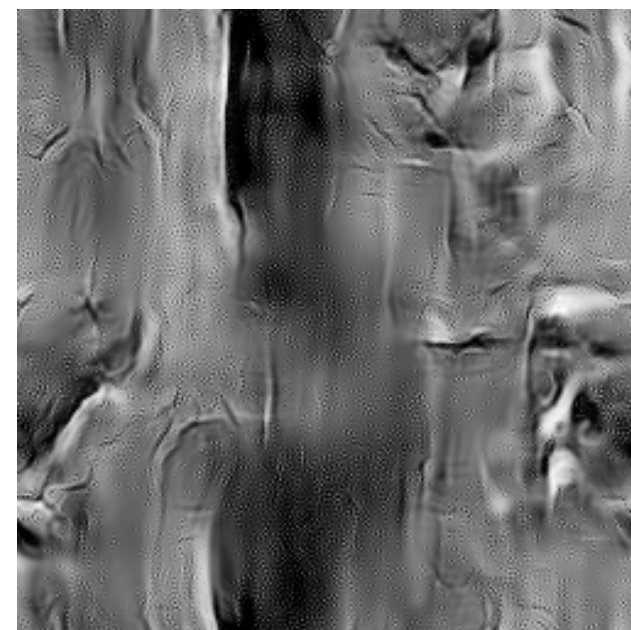
Fov Lum(0.1)



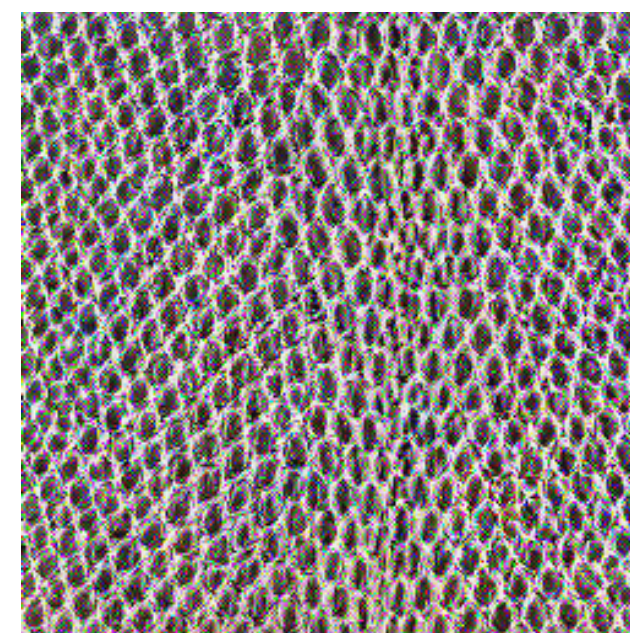
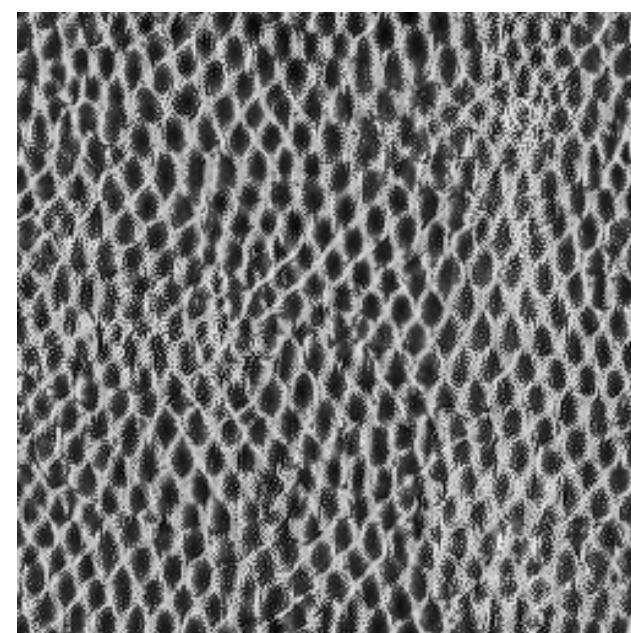
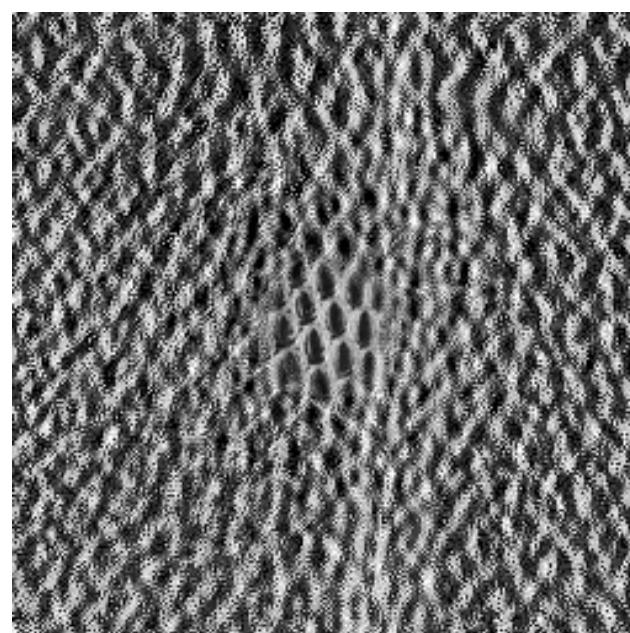
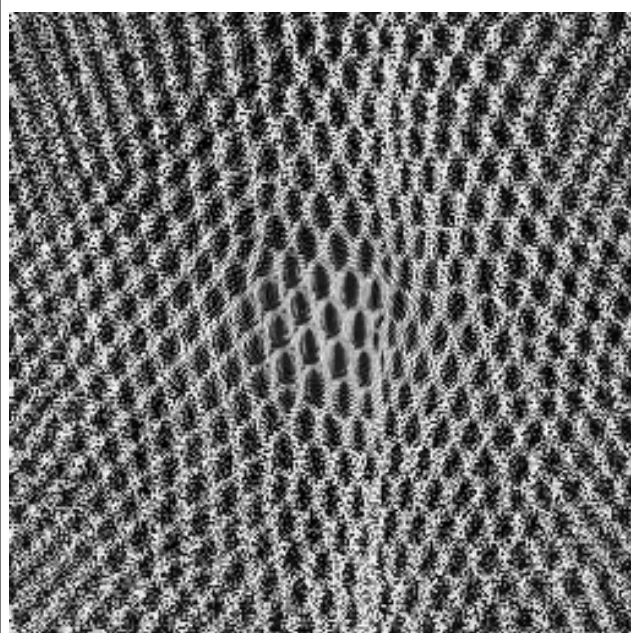
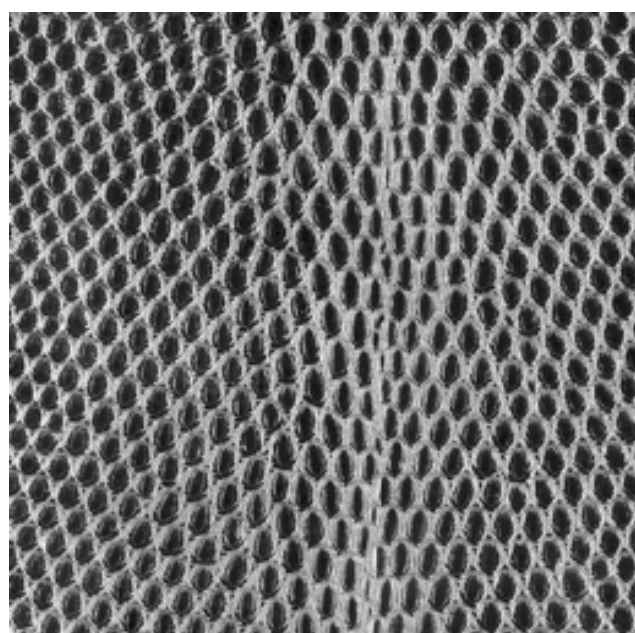
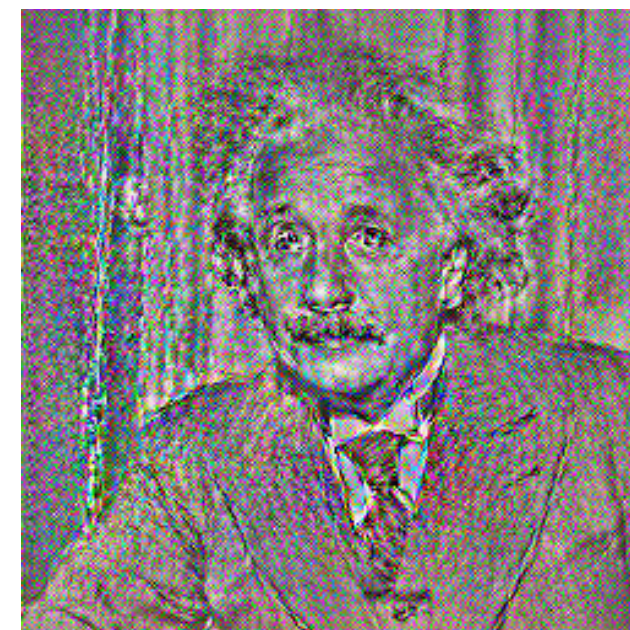
Fov Energy(0.5)



PS Texture



VGG16 Pool3



# Summary

- Fit single model to all voxels in human V1 to show how spatial frequency preferences change across the visual field

# Summary

- Fit single model to all voxels in human V1 to show how spatial frequency preferences change across the visual field
- Showed how spatial information is discarded by the early visual system

# Summary

- Fit single model to all voxels in human V1 to show how spatial frequency preferences change across the visual field
- Showed how spatial information is discarded by the early visual system
- Discussed importance of open-source software

# Summary

- Fit single model to all voxels in human V1 to show how spatial frequency preferences change across the visual field
- Showed how spatial information is discarded by the early visual system
- Discussed importance of open-source software
- Described **plenoptic**, python package for models and synthesis methods

